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EUROPE.

Bombardment of Paris Protested Against by France.

Alleged Violation of the Usages in Civilized Warfare.

Sixteen Thousand of Chauzy's Army Captured by the Germans.

A Cheerful French View of the Defeat at Le Mans.

Bourbaki Reoccupies Dijon and Other Eastern Towns.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

A French Protest Against the Bombardment of Paris—German Fire Slackened on Friday—The Parisians Still Undaunted.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The French Foreign Office has protested against the bombardment of Paris, on the ground that it was commenced without the formal notification required by the usages of civilized warfare.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 13.—The Prussian fire has slackened; the French reply continues weak.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 14.—Advices from Paris to the 12th have been received. The bombardment continues. The population were undaunted.

Thursday's Bombardment of Paris—A Terrific Rain of Shells—The Outside Forts Showing Signs of Distress.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Advices from the army investing Paris have been received up to Thursday. On that day the bombardment of the city was very effective.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The bombardment of Paris yesterday was terrible. The whole district south of a line drawn through Porte-Maillot, Champ de Mars, Hotel des Invalides, Luxembourg, and Fort de Bicetre is reached with a rain of shells. The other portions of the city are perfectly safe. The forts outside of the city show signs of distress.

Sixteen Thousand French Soldiers Prisoners—French View of the Result at Le Mans—Bourbaki's Operations in the East—A Brush Near Havre.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 14.—The Second Army took 16,000 of CHAUZY's force prisoners, from the 6th to the 12th inst., and captured twelve cannon and *mitrailleuses*.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Laval, Jan. 13, says that DE CHAUZY is retreating to new positions in excellent order. The corps of JAUREZIBERRY crossed the River Sarthe on Thursday, fighting all the time with three divisions of MECKLENBURG's Army.

A dispatch from Gen. BOURBAKI, at Onaus, reports that the French have carried the villages of Arcy and Saint Marie, and that his troops are gaining ground. Dijon, Gray, Lure and Vesoul have been reoccupied.

HAVRE, Jan. 14.—The Prussians at Dieppe have exacted a requisition of 50,000 francs. The French force operating in the field for the defense of Havre had an encounter with the enemy at Bourneville, at the end of which they retired in good order.

Later Advices From Le Mans—Chauzy Rallies His Troops and Retires in Good Order.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG telegraphs to his wife as follows:

"We advanced today north of Le Mans without fighting. Our vanguard has crossed the Sarthe."

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES announces that a portion of the Army of the Loire is retreating on Alencon, and the rest toward Laval.

Gen. CHAUZY rallied his disordered troops near Le Mans, and is retreating in good order.

Le Mans and St. Corneile Entered Simultaneously by the Germans—Large Quantity of Stores Captured—Different Accounts.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Germans entered Le Mans at noon of Thursday. They were simultaneously successful at St. Corneile.

LONDON, Jan 13.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG telegraphs to his wife from Montfort, Department of the Sarthe, on the 12th, that "after a severe engagement at St. Corneile we reached the river near Savign l'Eveque, seven miles north-east from Le Mans, with small loss. We have taken 1,000 prisoners."

LONDON, Jan. 13—4½ P. M.—Le Mans was taken, and is now occupied by the Third and Tenth Prussian Corps. A great quantity of stores were taken by the Germans, both at Le Mans and St. Corneille.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 14.—The Germans have made the following official report:

In the battles near Le Mans we captured twelve guns and 1,800 prisoners. M. GAMBETTA was present at the beginning of the action, but he saved himself by early flight.

A Line of Advance Secured for the German Reinforcements—The Siege of Givet Raised—Bismarck's Reply to Luxembourg—A Peace Movement.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The capture by the Germans of the fortified town of Perrone is regarded as very important in military circles, as it secures a line of advance for the German reinforcements.

The Germans have raised the siege of Givet, on the Belgian border.

Count VON BISMARCK's reply to SERVAIS, the Minister of State of Luxembourg, has been received and made public. The tone is reassuring. The Count proposes that the Duchy appoint the German Consul as mediator.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—The Belgian Cabinet has earnestly sought to extract a universal peace from the London Conference about to assemble.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Release of Fenian Prisoners—The New Stamp Act—A Turkish Naval Station.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is reported that the political prisoners, LUBY, O'LEARY, MCCAFFERTY, POWER and THOMAS BURKE, who have recently been confined at Dublin, have been released unconditionally. They will sail from Queenstown to-morrow in the steam-ship *Russia*.

American houses here refuse to receive American bonds if they are impressed with the English stamp, as the Government requires.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—The Sublime Porte proposes to make Sirope a first-class naval station.

Election of Mr. Martin to the British Parliament—Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Tory organs deplore the election of Mr. MARTIN to Parliament, and the defeat of PLUNKET.

The *Burton*, New-York, for Bilboa, lies stranded east of the latter port. The *St. Joseph* is at Queenstown water-logged.

The London Conference—The Time of Meeting to be Tuesday.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Conference of the Great Powers on the Black Sea difficulty has been summoned to meet in this city on Tuesday.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Financial Situation—Speech and Suggestions of the Minister of Finance—The Relations of France and Spain—Spain and the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1870.

About 5½ today, the Minister of Finance ascended the tribune to make his promised statement. The following is a summary of his speech and of the *projet de loi* which he presented to the Cortes:

THE SITUATION.

I acknowledge, said the Minister, that the situation of the Treasury is difficult, and that it is not without reason that it gives serious concern to the nation. The deficit on the 12th of this month amounted to 1,371,000,000 of reals, which are due to the navy, to the holders of retiring pensions, to the interest on the debt and to various other creditors who are clamoring to be paid. With regard to the interest on the debt falling due on the 31st of December, it is clear that the State is bound to pay it, for it is a sacred debt. I am endeavoring to find the means of paying the interest on the exterior debt, and to prepare for that of the interior. It is time to abandon the system of loans. We must call in everything that is due to the Treasury. Loans offering a high rate of interest tend to reduce the amount of disposable capital requisite for the operations of commerce, industry and agriculture. The evil is great, but it is not without remedy. In order to cover the deficit, rentes must be created for the Treasury equal to those which exist in England and Germany. Custom-house duties, tobacco and stamps must be made to furnish them. In the two countries referred to the general consumption and private incomes are very highly taxed. The fortune of every man being known, it is easy to compel every one to contribute in an equitable manner to the public charges.

COVERING THE DEFICIT.

To cover the deficit, we must exact a larger amount of taxation, decrease the expenditure and introduce reforms in the budget. If I am not in a position to present a budget; and if I were the Cortes would have no time to discuss it. With regard to my plans, let me here declare that I shall only touch the public debt with the concurrence and authorization of the bondholders. The budget of expenses will amount to 2,200,000,000 of reals—that of receipts to 1,800,000,000. The probable increase of the public revenues permits the hope that the budget of receipts will reach the sum of two milliards. The two hundred millions of probable deficit may be made up by the excess of receipts over the expenses of future budgets. The assets of the Treasury amount to 800,000,000. The credits have not been paid. There remain 170,000,000 of nominal Treasury bonds which are unsold, and which are connected with the loan of a milliard contracted by M. FIGUEROLA with the Bank of Paris, and the bilateral control of which will continue to exist until the 30th of December next. It is not my business to modify it, and I am ignorant whether the Bank of Paris will take the 170,000,000 of Treasury bonds remaining on hand.

EMISSION OF BONDS.

I recognize the necessity of paying the sums due to the clergy, the persons retired on pensions, and the contractors for public works. I propose, therefore, an emission of 900,000,000 of reals in Treasury bonds, bearing an annual interest of twelve per cent. The holders of these new securities, if they are not paid when they fall due, will have the right to give them to the public Treasury in payment of their taxes. These bonds will be guaranteed by the sale of the copper mines of Riotinto, the revenue produced by tobacco and the Crown domains.

NEW PROJET DE LOI.

The following is the *projet de loi* which I submit to the approbation of the Constituent Chamber:

ARTICLE I. The dispositions relative to the floating debt are modified as follows:

1. The maximum of the floating debt cannot exceed the third of the budget of expenditure.

2. The interest of the Treasury bonds which represent the floating debt are fixed at twelve per cent. per annum.

3. If these Treasury bonds are not paid when they fall due, they will be received in lieu of a third of all the taxes payable to the State.

4. The State can purchase from the holders of bonds their securities by public adjudication, or employ them in making payments.

ARTICLE II. The Minister of Finance is authorized to take all the necessary measures to insure the payment of the whole of the taxes, and to effect all the compensations and agreements required for the liquidation of the debts of the Treasury.

OBSERVATIONS.

Although this letter is somewhat long, I must add a few brief observations. The Minister already acknowledges a deficit of 1,371,000,000 on the 12th of December. He declares that the system of loans is deplorable for the country, and he launches, nevertheless, his little loan of nine hundred millions plus the 170,000,000 which remain to be placed, if the Bank of Paris replies on the 31st December that it does not want them. It has a right to do so, according to the terms of the contract. The Minister, moreover, has not declared that the payment of the exterior and interior debt is assured. He has contented himself with saying that he will endeavor to find the means of paying them, which amounts just to this: "If I place a milliard of Treasury bonds, I will pay them; if not, I shall endeavor to come to some understanding with creditors of the State. In place of money they will be offered Treasury bonds, if the latter are not sold."

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Replying to an interpellation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his official reports, always spoke of the Government of the National Defense, and not of the Republic, and that foreign Ambassadors had merely recognized the Government of the National Defense and not the Republic. M. FIGUERAS rose and declared that there was in France too much patriotism. These words of the orator excited the laughter of the majority, on which M. FIGUERAS exclaimed in a loud and menacing tone: "Yes, French patriotism is far superior to that of the majority in this Chamber, for it does not go to foreign Courts to beg for a King." [Loud applause from the opposition. Protestations from the majority.]

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

M. BUGALLAL inquired of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the present position of the diplomatic relations between the United States of America and Spain. M. SAGASTA replied that in his opinion the message of Gen. GRANT contained nothing to inspire uneasiness in Spain. The claims of American citizens were the subject of amicable communications between the two Governments. The Spanish Government had consented to the nomination of a mixed Commission to settle the amount of the indemnity to be granted to the Americans who had suffered damage. Out of the twenty-three who had put in claims, the Minister believed that there were but three who could establish them.

THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

Counts, Dukes, and Kings.

Great changes and electric facts follow at each other's heels so fast nowadays that people have scarcely time to moralize on one of them before the next comes to outdo it or lessen its effect. The sudden rise of Prussia in Central Europe was still astonishing the world when the thunder-cloud overshadowing all France came to eclipse it; and even now, while men gaze on that last astounding spectacle, one more change, not less notable, perhaps, than any of them, passes slowly over the field of southern Europe.

A few days ago, on the 1st of this month, VICTOR EMMANUEL marched into the Eternal City for the first time as King of *Roman* Italy; and at the same hour his son AMADEUS was entering Madrid as King of Spain. In the *Fasti* of the Savoy-Carignans, that 1st of January, 1871, will certainly be regarded as a very memorable day and date. Their fortunes, like those of the HOHENZOLLERNS, have risen by the help of sword-strokes and military drilling—the "old, old fashion"—still shaping the order of human progress in a remarkable degree.

THE FIRST OF THE SAVOYARDS.

The race of those two peninsular Kings rose, or came into the light of history, about the middle of the eleventh century, in the country of ridges, gorges and torrents that slopes down to the confines of France from the highest peaks of the Alps, those in the neighborhood of Mont Blanc, and once bore the name of *Sabanda*. The first of the Savoyards was HUMBERT, surnamed the "White-handed"—for the old genealogists are rather particular—who was made Count of Burgundy by CONRAD the Salique, Emperor of Germany, when the latter took that country from King RUDOLPH. We are also told that the Savoyard Counts were subsequently known as Counts of MAURIENNE, a difficult and somewhat barren tract traditionally regarded as the "cradle" of the family. The historian DURANDI and others say these Counts soon came, in the way of marriage alliance, to be Marquises of SUSA, a fortress on the Piedmont side of the great ridge guarding one of those lofty passes which seem to be expressed in the Celtic word *Sabanda*, though the Princess BELGIOJOSA, after some old writers, rather thinks it meant *Salva-Via*. At any rate, these Savoyards were keepers of the Alpine passes on that ground, taking toll of all travelers, no doubt, and performing many other things which their historians have left out of the record. HUMBERT and his successors made their history in the midst of a swarm of chiefs whose doings were as wild and rough as the ridges, spurs and precipitous roadways of the districts they covered or contested with one another—the Counts of PROVENCE, GENEVOIS and TURIN, the Marquises of IVREA, MONTFERRAT and SALUZZO, with several others of lesser name—all "good men of their hands," but none so distinguished as our Savoyards—a long-headed and prize-fighting race from the first, such as Europe found them in after ages. The Alpine gate-keepers of Maurienne and Susa were widely known, and had royal alliances on all sides—in Burgundy, France, Swabia, Germany, England. In 1234 ELEANOR of Savoy was wife of HENRY III. of England; and in 1247 HENRY built the Savoy palace in the Strand for her relations and followers. In all other parts of Europe the men of that Alpine family were distinguished for their military genius in war, and their governing ability as Churchmen.

A SAVOYARD POPE.

From the time of HUMBERT, in 1003, to 1416, the male fief of Savoy had nineteen Counts—a line which, says Cavaliere GALLENGA, "was never known to produce a craven, an idiot or a *faineant* prince;" adding, "it may be safely said that there was, on the whole, nowhere a better-behaved or more thrifty or orderly house." The nineteenth Count was AMADEUS VIII.—the ALFRED or "Great Elector" of Savoy, and the most long-headed of that long-headed race. He was the first *Duke* of his line, receiving that title, in 1416, from the Emperor of Germany. Following the policy of his house, he meddled in the affairs of his neighbors, and made himself a great arbiter of difficulties. He did more—he became a Pope—one of the most curious biographical facts on record. During the great Western schism of the Church, he abdicated in 1434 in favor of his son LOUIS, and retired to the monastery of Ripaille, on the Lake of Geneva, where he remained for five years, till the Council of Basle, deposing Pope EUGENE IV., in 1439, chose the old swordsman of Savoy to be head of the Church as FELIX V! The Duke of MILAN, Visconti, exhorted him to march on Rome and drive out EUGENE; but AMADEUS would not incur such a scandal. Sustained by the Western Bishops, he held his pontificate for ten years, and then made a merit of abdicating once more—abdication is an old custom in the Savoyard house—at the request of the Emperor FREDERICK III., retaining, however, the rank of Cardinal Saint SABINE. This able Count-Duke-Pope-Cardinal succeeded in uniting the fief of Savoy with that of Susa or Achaia, on the other side, which had belonged to a kindred branch of his house, and giving to the whole the order of a regular State, governed by good laws, and especially capable of maintaining a force of 20,000 combatants, on an emergency.

LOOKING TOWARD ITALY.

For a long time the Savoyard Counts had tried to win their way northward against the Swiss, and had taken Valais and other tracts round the Lake of Geneva. They had also tried to enlarge themselves on the sides of Burgundy and Provence. But the Swiss, when they became a Mountain Confederacy, beat them back, as they had beaten off the Hapsburgers; and when France had "annexed" Burgundy, *that* road also was barred. So the Dukes who came after AMADEUS VIII. turned their faces to the warmer fields of Italy and those rivers which, running down through the grand Alpine amphitheatre of Piedmont, seemed to marshal them the way they ought to go. But they found it a very hard and difficult road to journey upon.

CONTESTS WITH THE FRENCH.

In the first place, LOUIS XI. having turned Burgundy and other fiefs into provinces, had leisure to look after Savoy; and, being connected with it by marriage alliance and other interests, he kept it under French control for thirty years, till his death in 1483. In the next place, his son, CHARLES VIII., began in 1494 a series of excursions across the Alps, which for the next sixty-five years, up to the peace of Chateau Cambresis in 1559, kept Piedmont in a state of torment. Readers of mediæval history may, or may not, remember those bewildering campaigns of CHARLES VIII., LOUIS XII. and FRANCIS I., struggling mainly for Naples and the Milanese; this last being, in its time, the "prize-fighting stage," which Flanders afterward became. The Piedmontese Dukes did what they could to stand well with "both their houses," or the strongest of them. But the exasperations of FRANCIS I. did not allow him to hear reason at all times; and in 1536, he led a fierce assault on Savoy, then ruled by the unlucky CHARLES III. At the same time the Bernese were driving the Savoyards out of Gex, Vaud and part of Chablais—capturing Chillon and setting free the poetically memorable Bonivard.

FIRST FALL OF SAVOY.

When FRANCIS forced his way by Mont Cenis into Piedmont, CHARLES V. and his Imperialists came to the rescue, the Italian Princes taking different sides, as usual. FRANCIS I., being hard pressed, asked help from Sultan SOLYMAN, and a body of Turks came to Italy. The mêlee rolled all over Piedmont, and when Pope PAUL III. stopped it, the French and Imperialists held the country, each occupying about half of its strong places. This state of things continued for over twenty years longer, CHARLES III. and his family being in the meantime landless wanderers in Europe. The heir of the Savoy Dukedom, EMANUEL PHILIBERT, became commander for CHARLES V. in Flanders, where he gained the great battle of St. Quentin, against the French, in 1559, at which period those royal disturbers, FRANCIS and CHARLES V., were in their coffins, as was also their victim, Duke CHARLES III.

EMANUEL PHILIBERT.

At the peace of Chateau Cambresis EMANUEL PHILIBERT got back his inheritance, and he is remembered in history as the great "restorer" of Savoy. He rebuilt his forts in the passes and raised an army, recruited in the manner of a militia from the people at large—about a million and a half in number. The sometime commander of the "Spanish infantry" knew his business. His reign was the reign of "drill," and one of his remarkable orders was "silence in the ranks," on the field of battle—a saturnine Spanish fashion—but a good one. He created schools and a university, and made Turin, with its 17,000 inhabitants, his fixed capital. He persecuted the Waldenses—Spanish in that respect also;—but as they made excellent soldiers he was not too severe with them. He died in 1580, leaving his son CHARLES EMANUEL to boast that he had "as many soldiers as subjects."

MORE FRENCH ONSETS.

CHARLES EMANUEL made use of his great army to keep his neighbors in a state of turmoil. Pope URBAN VIII. said "the trumpets of Savoy did not allow Italy to rest." In 1610 CHARLES agreed with HENRY IV. to *cede Savoy to France*, in return for French help to take Lombardy. RAVAILLAC disconcerted that policy. But the next Duke, VICTOR AMADEUS, pursued it, won by the promises of Cardinal RICHELIEU, who wished to bound France on the east by the High Alps. But the Imperialists were too strong to allow it, and a series of barren contests followed. By the treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, both Powers drew back from the wasted fields of Piedmont, when they had a short respite. But LOUIS XIV. made another Alpine uproar, and his Generals, the Catinats and Vendomes, renewed the old story of FRANCIS I. Piedmont was fought over and trampled, as usual, till the strength of LOUIS XIV. became exhausted; and the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, compensated the Savoyards by raising Duke VICTOR AMADEUS II. to the rank of King of Sicily. By another move, the "Quadruple Alliance" made him, in 1718, King of Sardinia, instead; and the power of Austria was left predominant in Italy.

SARDINIA.

Sardinia continued the prize-fighting policy of Savoy. In 1733 VICTOR AMADEUS II., aided by the French, took the Duchy of Milan, but was obliged to surrender it at the peace of Vienna in 1738, keeping only Novara and Tortona. Under the reign of VICTOR AMADEUS III., who succeeded in 1773, Turin had a population of 70,000—"a drumming and bell-ringing community." This King spent nearly all his revenue on his army, and was always talking of the King of Prussia, FREDERICK II. His two daughters were married—one to the Count of PROVENCE, the other to the Duke of ARTOIS—both subsequently Kings of France.

THE STORM OF 1789.

The quiet Sardinians were in danger of forgetting the fierce old activities of their race, when the French revolution came to rouse them, along with the rest of the world. In 1792 the Alps felt another storm, and Savoy and Nice became parts of France. VICTOR AMADEUS joined the Allies and received subsidies from England. In 1796 BONAPARTE passed through the Valley of the Bormida, dividing and beating his Austrian and Sardinian opponents, and, by the Treaty of Paris, dismantling Piedmont. VICTOR died in 1796, leaving five sons; with the last of whom his immediate line came to an end in 1831.

In 1798 CHARLES EMANUEL IV. went away to the Island of Sardinia, leaving Piedmont to become a portion of France. In 1802 he abdicated and went to Rome, where he died in a Jesuit convent in 1819.

In 1815 it was a changed world, and the King of Sardinia, VICTOR EMMANUEL I., got back his kingdom, increased by the indignant little State of Genoa, getting also ten millions of indemnity money from France, and the reversion of Parma and Piacenza, on the extinction of their BOURBONS. But he returned, like those BOURBONS, "remembering nothing and forgetting nothing." He restored old ways and customs, and ignored everything brought about since 1792. But his Piedmontese had grown French in the interim, and had got ideas of progress. In 1820 they demanded a new Constitution and a march on Lombardy. But as he had promised to LAYBACH to do no such things, he being childless, abdicated in favor of his childless brother, CHARLES FELIX. The latter, being then at Modena, bid his distant cousin, CHARLES ALBERT, of Carignan—descended from their common ancestor, CHARLES EMANUEL I., (1630,)—to act as Regent. The latter, who had been educated at Paris, and had served in the French Army, was a man of liberal ideas; and yielding to the persuasions of those about him, he proclaimed a "Constitution" from the palace balcony at Turin, in 1821. This was promptly disavowed by CHARLES FELIX; and CHARLES ALBERT went to Spain, where he joined the Duke of ANGOULEME in putting down the "Constitutionalists." This was calculated to mollify the feelings of King CHARLES FELIX; and the Prince was allowed to return and live in Piedmont.

SAVOY CARIGNAN.

In 1831 the new line of SAVOY CARIGNAN began with CHARLES ALBERT, who found himself bewildered between the exhortations of "Young Italy" and the warnings of the *Rococos*, and did not know, as he himself said, which to fear most—"the daggers of the Carbonari or the chocolate of the Jesuits." He was called *Re Tentenna*, (King Shilly-Shally,) not being able to perceive that popular enthusiasm could do everything against the Austrian "Quadrilateral." But when PIUS IX. had pronounced for Italy and incurred the hostility of the Austrians, and when Rome, Florence and Naples had got constitutions, and especially when France in 1848 became a republic, he "put on the red cap," as he expressed it, and crossed the Ticino, hoping much from the popular spirit both in France and Italy. But the defeats of Custoza and Novara blasted the expectations of Italy, and drove CHARLES ALBERT into exile. He died at Oporto in 1849.

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

On the accession of VICTOR EMMANUEL II. the cause of Italy was taken out of the hands of the people and bound up with the policy of NAPOLEON III., who restored the Papacy and brought Savoy round to the old order of royal progress. The assistance of LA MARMORA's army in the Crimean contest, under the treaty of 1854, predisposed the Emperor to undertake the war of Lombardy—though it is possible not to believe that the man of traditions remembered the old occupation of Savoy and Nice, and meant to have them again. The huckstering prudence shown in that acquisition diminished the glory of the French achievement in Italy—an achievement which had already suffered detraction on account of its sudden stoppage.

The Treaty of Villafranca, which gave Lombardy to Sardinia, left the Italian Duchies at the mercy of events, such as quickly overtook them. In 1860 GARIBALDI landed in Sicily with a thousand men, drove the Neapolitan troops out of the island, and, following them to the mainland, advanced with the motliest army of modern times to liberate Naples. How King VICTOR then came down with an army to stop the enthusiasm at that point, prevent any marching on Rome, and get rid of his Lieutenant with thanks, is in everybody's remembrance. The campaign of Naples was cut short, like that of Lombardy, and both were followed by a vast amount of patriotic discontent in Italy. GARIBALDI was not needed for the Duchies. Their old Governors disappeared, and left them in that state of *fusione* for which they had yearned so long.

GOOD HELP FROM KING WILLIAM.

In 1866 the alliance of Italy with Prussia in the wonderful Seven Weeks' War, obtained for VICTOR EMMANUEL the last piece of peninsular ground remaining to Austria—Venice and the "Quadrilateral." It would have been the glory of King WILLIAM to make the transfer with his own hand. But the collision of Austrian and French Emperors prevented that; and such a disappointment would probably tend to produce much of that *acharnement* visible in the military determinations of Prussia.

But, perhaps, if WILLIAM was not able to give to his late ally the "City of Lagoons," he has helped him to Rome, by putting the old Warder of the Eternal City out of the way. At any rate, the end is won for the SAVOY-CARIGNANS, who, in spite of all their dreams and anticipations, may well be surprised to see themselves so elevated. Fortune seems to have had so much to do with these changes, that those most concerned in them may well fear that this is only the beginning of the end and, that her work on the European Continent is not yet half done.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II., by his wife ADELAIDE, of Austria, has had six children: CLOTILDE MARIA THERESA, born 1843, wife of Prince NAPOLEON; HUMBERT, Prince of Piedmont, born 1844; AMADEUS, (King of Spain,) born 1845; ODDO EUGENE, Duke of Montferrat, born 1846; MARIA PIA, born 1847, and CHARLES ALBERT, Duke of Chablais, born 1851. The King himself is fifty years old.

THE STARVED CHILD.

An Unnatural Mother—Verdict Against the Prisoner—She is Committed.

The inquest on the body of ANNIE WANKO, or Deekman, which was commenced by Coroner TEWKSBURY, at Dutch Kills, on Saturday, was concluded yesterday evening, and resulted in a verdict against the unnatural parent. It seems from the testimony, which was voluminous, that Mrs. DORRIS DEEKMAN, the mother of ANNE, since her marriage to Mr. DEEKMAN, about a year since, has systematically starved and ill-treated her daughter, for the avowed purpose of getting rid of her. All the witnesses testified to the most inhuman treatment, willful neglect and actual starvation. Most of them had remonstrated with the mother, but she seemed to have no soul. Mrs. MEYER testified that she had often seen the mother strike the girl; that when she first knew her she was bright, apparently healthy and robust; that her husband and herself had remonstrated with both Mr. and Mrs. DEEKMAN for ill-treating the child to no effect; that often on the coldest morning she has seen her almost entirely nude in the yard; that the mother had often threatened, in her presence, to "starve the brat." Mrs. DOUGLASS, a very intelligent English lady, testified that she saw the mother knock ANNIE down only a day or two before her death, with a stick of wood, while she was in her (Mrs. DOUGLASS') house begging for bread, and then kick her down stairs, the child at the time not having strength to arise. At another time she dragged the girl around by her hair, tearing large bunches from her head. On the day of her death, she saw her standing by the stove, with one arm around it entirely naked, begging for something to eat, and the inhuman mother dragged the child from its temporary warmth and thrust it into a cold room without anything for its covering, without a bed even of straw to lie upon, or even a chair. A few hours later the child was found there dead. The screams of the girl could be heard through the entire neighborhood, while its brutal mother and no less brutal step-father, were whipping it. The neighbors were accustomed to give the child food, but whenever the mother would hear of it she would punish her. The child has often been seen to pick bits of bread and meat from the street and eat them, and also to steal things from the baker's; but no one complained of her, knowing the circumstances. Mr. DRUMMOND, who boarded with the family a short time, corroborated this testimony, and said further that the husband also ill-used and abused the child. The body seemed to be nothing but skin and bones, and the post-mortem examination by Drs. DENNLER and BYER, revealed the fact that nothing was found in the stomach or intestines, and that the child starved to death. The following was the verdict: We find that the said ANNIE DEEKMAN came to her death by starvation, misuse and willful neglect at the hands of her mother, DORRIS DEEKMAN.

One witness swore to having seen the mother choke the child till its face was black. The strangest part of this strange story is that when the child begged to be saved, and pleaded with the neighbors to take her away, no one was found to offer protection or even make complaint before a Magistrate, not even when they saw that the girl was being daily killed by the inhuman mother. Great credit is due Coroner TEWKSBURY, who so ably conducted the inquest, and who wormed out from unwilling witnesses the facts in this case. The Coroner fully committed, without bail, DORRIS DEEKMAN to await the action of the Grand Jury. The child was eleven years old.

Annual Report of the South-Side Railroad.

The annual report of the South-side Railroad Company sets forth that the receipts during the year 1870 were:

RECEIPTS.

Passengers	$234,550 01	
Freight	111,295 77	
Mails	3,852 64	
Express	3,500 00	
Rents	828 45	
Sales	4,141 90	$358,168 37

EXPENSES.

Operating expenses	$140,131 79	
Maintaining road	53,079 95	
Repairs of machinery	19,659 26	213,570 00
Net earnings		$144,598 37

The following is the present equipment of the road: Locomotives, 13; dummy engines for street use, 4; passenger coaches, 31; baggage, mail and express cars, 7; freight cars, 89; horses, 23. Of the above, 3 locomotives, 2 dummy engines, 1 baggage car, 10 passenger coaches and 13 freight cars have been supplied during the past year. Iron rails, sixty pounds to the foot, have been purchased for double tracking the road, from Bushwick to Valley Stream, a distance of fifteen miles. The extra width of road-bed is nearly completed, and the track will be laid ready for use before the Summer traffic opens. A track has been built the past year connecting the main line with Hunter's Point, but is lying idle on account of legal difficulties.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Jan. 15, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.06	35	N. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Baltimore	29.96	54	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston	30.06	40	E.	Gentle.	Lt. rain.
Buffalo	29.89	35	W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Charleston	30.03	59	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.26	33	S.	Gentle.	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	30.11	35	W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Detroit	30.12	23	N. W.	High.	Snow.
Key West	30.13	67	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City	30.14	45	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
New-York	29.94	49	E.	Brisk.	Lt. rain.
Oswego	29.81	39	E.	Very brisk.	Lt. rain.
Pittsburg	30.15	35	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland	30.18	38	E.	Brisk.	Lt. rain.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.96	36	S. W.	Brisk.	Rain.
Savannah	30.03	47		Calm.	Clear.
Toledo	30.18	27	N. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Washington	29.84	55	S.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	29.95	61	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	29.90	53	S. E.	Very brisk.	H. rain.
New-London, Ct	30.05	44	S. E.	Gentle.	Lt. rain.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Marriage and Divorce in Massachusetts—A Curious Case.

From the Boston Times, Jan. 13.

A singular case, involving the law of marriage and divorce, has been before the Supreme Court this week. BENJAMIN WHITE sues for divorce from his wife, MARY, on the ground of desertion. He had been previously married, and his former wife, who was still living, had also obtained a divorce from him on the ground of desertion. He supposed he could marry again, and did marry MARY; but finding that, under the statute, he being the guilty party in the former divorce case, there was doubt of the legality of the second marriage, he and his second wife petitioned the Legislature and obtained the passage of an act legalizing it. Two questions are therefore involved: 1. Was the second marriage legal? 2. Was it rendered so by the legislative act, or was that act unconstitutional as suspending a general law for the benefit of a particular person and assuming powers belonging solely to the Supreme Court. The Court reserved its decision.

TELEGRAMS.

Burning of a Steam-Boat on the Mississippi.

Thirty Persons Supposed to be Drowned and Frozen to Death.

Relentless Campaign Against Indians in Arizona.

Landing of the Hornet's Expedition in Cuba.

Capture of the Cargo and Dispersion of the Filibusters.

CUBA.

Declaration by Prominent Citizens of their Loyalty to Spain—Death of an Opera Singer by Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—A large number of the most prominent, wealthy, and educated natives of Cuba publish a long article in the *Voz de Cuba*, today, proclaiming their unaltered adhesion to Spain and to the Spanish cause. There is much excitement in this city in consequence of the publication of the article, and especially owing to the character of the signers, several of whom had been suspected to be in former days sympathizers with the revolution and hopeful of its success.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Signora RUBINI, prima donna of the Italian Opera, at the Albisu Theatre, died of yellow fever this evening. She was a member of the newly-engaged opera troupe.

The Steamer Hornet Lands her Cargo—It is Immediately Pounced Upon—Several of the Crew Killed.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The steamer *Hornet* landed her cargo on the 12th at Punta Brava, near Manati. The Spanish troops arrived shortly afterward and captured her entire cargo. They killed several of the expeditionists, and are in pursuit of the remainder. The officers of the *Hornet*, seeing the state of affairs on the shore, immediately went to sea.

THE INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

Gen. Stoneman to Inaugurate a Relentless Winter Campaign—Civilians Allowed to Join the Troops—Revenge for Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Three men, named SHIMP, CARROLL and FRANCIS, were murdered by the Indians near Prescott, Arizona, on Jan. 6, and Gen. STONEMAN has issued the following order:

"It is the desire and intention of the Department Commander to inaugurate and prosecute a vigorous, persistent and relentless Winter campaign against the Pinal and Tonto branches of the Apache tribes of Indians."

The order also causes to be established a depot of supplies near the centre of the Pinal country, and directs commanders of scouting expeditions to provide arms for civilians who desire to accompany them.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

A Mississippi Boat Burned on "Shoo Fly" Bar—Passengers Compelled to Leap Overboard—Thirty Persons Supposed to be Drowned—Names of Some of the Lost and Saved.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15.—Steamer *T. L. McGill*, from St. Louis, for New-Orleans, was burned on Shoo Fly Bar at 9 o'clock last night. The fire broke out aft. Owing to a gale prevailing, the flames spread rapidly, and the passengers had barely time to rush to the bow and plunge into the water before the fire was upon them. To add to the horror of the scene the weather was intensely cold, and many who plunged into the river were chilled and sunk to rise no more. The survivors give imperfect and conflicting reports. The boat had been aground for two days and had unloaded 200 tons of her freight in order to get over the bar. She was laden with 900 tons of general merchandise, including pork and coal-oil. Just as the passengers were preparing to retire an alarm of fire was raised, and a general stampede ensued. The steamers *St. Francis* and *Ann White*, which had passed her, were several miles above, but, seeing the fire, turned back and arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The *H. C. Yerger*, lying near by, also rendered assistance. The *Ann White* brought up the following persons, picked up along the shore: Oliver Cottrell, first engineer, of St. Louis; Isaac Austin, stoker; Jerry Larry and C. H. Crane, cooks; Pat. Collins, deck sweep, Moline, Ill.; Wm. O'Brien, rouster, Chicago; David R. Jones and L. Sherman, Ohio; Frank Green, Belvidere, Wis.; Thomas Rogers, cabin boy, Vicksburg; John Black, cabin boy, New-Orleans; Abe Mc Fall, Cairo.

Passengers—W. S. Evill, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter McGevin, St. Louis, Mo.; D. R. French, Moscow, Ky.; Jerry Daily, St. Louis; A. J. M. Colwell, Hickman County, Ky.; Valentine Fox, St. Louis; Wm. Johnson, boy, New-Orleans; Mr. Shinglepreex, Milwaukee; C. L. Barnes, Bartlett, Iowa; Michael Keeley, St. Louis; Colored Rousters, Dennis Lewis, George Malone, Port Jones, Alex. Johnson, Al. Petlow, Charles Brown, Henry Hudson, Franze Nelson, Charles Brown, (No. 2,) Henry Clay, Moses Hill, Richard Hill, Samuel Whilling.

It was hoped that Capt. TOMPKINS and WM. MCFARLAND, the first clerk, were saved, but the arrival of the *St. Francis* to-night gives little encouragement to the thought that they still live. So confused and contradictory are the reports, it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of persons lost, but it is probable that thirty of those on board the steamer when the flames were first discovered are now dead, and that the number includes four women and three children. THOMAS F. EVANS, a barber, of St. Louis, died soon after he was placed on board the *St. Francis*, from wounds and exposure. In addition to Capt. TOMPKINS and WILLIAM MCFARLAND, the first clerk, who are supposed to be lost, a German and his wife are missing, also a carpenter from St. Louis, who was bound for Greeneville, Miss., two women, three children, the colored chamber-maid, and PHILIP LOCK, of Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. EVERETT, of St. Louis, who came here on the *St. Francis*, says that a man and his wife, who were cabin passengers, floated past them, holding on to the stage plank. As they went by with the current, the woman said to her husband, "I am freezing—let's die together." She then let go the plank, and her husband grasped her, but he was too exhausted to maintain her above the water, and both sunk, locked in each other's embrace. COTTRELL, the engineer, thinks that at least fifteen persons were lost. The pilots (KELLY and MURRAY) were saved, KELLY badly frozen, also WM. WOODRUFF, second clerk, JOHN GROANIG, steward, and GEORGE L. RUSSELL, cook. The former was saved by the exertions of the officers of the *St. Francis*, and was badly chilled when found. Mr. WOODRUFF remained with the freight. Capt. TOMPKINS and MCFARLAND were last seen on the boat using every exertion to save the passengers. It is feared they are lost though hopes are entertained that they may have reached shore.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster—An Arrival from the Scene.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15—Evening.—By the arrival of the *Alice*, to-night, pilots Murray, Kelly, Clark and Woodruff report the following persons as being lost: Nelson Brown, second engineer; John Shockey, carpenter; John Snyder, deck-sweep; the second steward and porter; C. Cavannough, nephew of Capt. Dave Silver.

The following persons were saved, second watchman, three deck hands. Of the thirty-six rousters only thirteen were saved. CHARLES HAZLETT, book-keeper, was the last to leave the boat. He jumped on a cotton bale and the wind blew him ashore. The passengers and crew lost everything. Only 100 tons of freight were taken off. This was left in charge of the acting mate and two deck hands.

THE WEST.

Fire in Cincinnati—A Valuable School-House Burned in Collinsville, Ill.—Heavy Snow at St. Louis—Masons Extending Aid to Suffering Brothers in Paris.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The commission warehouse of Messrs. FOX & THOMAS was destroyed by fire today. The loss on the stock is estimated at $30,000; fully insured. The loss on the building is estimated at $15,000. The building was owned by H. C. LORD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—The large school-house at Collinsville, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It cost $43,000 three years ago. Insured in the Putnam and Hartford Companies for $15,000.....Several roofs in this city fell yesterday and today under the weight of sleet and snow, damaging the buildings several thousand dollars. Rain has fallen all day, and the streets are in a horrible condition, being literally flooded with slush and water.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The members of the Masonic bodies in this city are moving to secure aid for the suffering members of the fraternity in Paris.

The Pennsylvania Contested Election Case—The Petition Against the Sitting Member Regarded as Insufficient.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—The Select Committee of the Senate to inquire into the formality and character of the petition against Senator DECHERT, of the First District, have had several meetings, and have arrived at the conclusion that the petition is not sufficient in its averments to put the sitting member to answer. They hold that the question of its sufficiency must be determined before a committee is drawn to try the contested seat. Their conclusions are based on the following facts, viz.: That the allegations are vague and indefinite, and that where it is asserted that there was a conspiracy, no names of the alleged conspirators are given. The report which will be made to the Senate Monday morning, will embrace other reasons for setting aside the petition. The Republicans, on the other hand, will insist that the first duty of the Senate is to appoint a Contested Election Committee.

Bridging Lake Champlain—A Protest Against the Work.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of protesting against the work, which has already been commenced, of bridging Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, and a committee was appointed, and every legal measure possible will be resorted to to prevent the completion of the bridge.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—PATRICK BUTLER, of this city, who was employed as a laborer on the Maine Central Railroad, was killed instantly yesterday, by having his own pickaxe driven through his head by a piece of frozen earth which fell from a bank upon its upraised point.

CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 15.—DYER H. SANBORN, Postmaster at Hopkinton, died yesterday, aged seventy-one years. The old Post-office building on School-street, was burned last night; loss $3,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Missouri editorial excursion party arrived here this evening, and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. The weather is clear and cold.

Three Fires in Newark in Nine Hours—Loss About $25,000.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of Brock's Brewery, in Morris-avenue, Newark. The flames caught in a shed filled with casks, and it with its contents, together valued at about $500, was destroyed.

At 3 o'clock A. M. the carpenter's shop of CHARLES RACER, No. 22 Jones-street, was discovered to be in flames. It burned to the ground, causing a loss of about $2,500; partly insured.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the great fire of the day was discovered in CALDWELL's drug-store, No. 671 Broad-street. It is supposed that the flames started from a spirit-lamp left burning while the clerk had gone to breakfast. The stock, variously estimated to be worth from $5,000 to $8,000 was entirely destroyed. Insurance not ascertained. The building was owned by Police Justice JOHN MILLS. It was left a wreck, and being an old wooden structure, was not probably worth more than $5,000; partly insured in Newark companies. DECAMP & CRANE, photographers, who occupied the second and third stories, suffered a loss of about $3,000. The following named persons, occupying the adjoining buildings, were losers to the following amounts: N. GROTTA, cigars and tobacco, $3,000; F. S. PESHINE, boots and shoes, $2,000; PECK, dentist, $500; WM. GILDER, potrait painter, $200. The Newark insurance companies in which most of the above named property was insured were the Merchants', People's and Mutual.

Reward for Bravery

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Flushing and North-side Railroad the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Board appreciate and highly commends the devotion to duty and the distinguished bravery of the engineer JOHN LOCKELL, and of the fireman GEORGE SCHINER, who on the 13th day of December, 1870, remained at their posts of duty and braved the perils of going into the water with their engine at the open draw-bridge over Flushing Creek rather than to save themselves by jumping and leaving the train to its fate.

Resolved, As a testimonial of the appreciation of this Board of such faithful discharge of duty, that the sum of $100 be paid to the engineer, and the sum of $50 be paid to the fireman, and that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to each.

The McDonald Cheek Murder—Suicide of an Important Witness.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 14.

MARTIN STILLWELL, a young man twenty-one years old, committed suicide on Wednesday last, by cutting his throat with a razor, on the premises of Mrs. MARGARET KYLE, sister of THOMAS HARRISON, murdered by MCDONALD CHEEK, in Dearborn County, Indiana. STILLWELL was a consumptive, and suffered terribly from mental depression, as well as from his bodily malady. He lived two years with HARRISON, and then went to reside with Mrs. KYLE eight or ten months ago. On the morning of his suicide he borrowed a knife from Mr. D. H. CLARK, and after sharpening it to a keen edge, observed that one could cut his throat with it. He also said that he would never get well, and had no disposition to live any longer, because he could not support himself. He returned the knife, however, and seemed to have regained his self-possession. When dinner was ready Mrs. KYLE called him, but receiving no reply went to the barn, where he was last seen to enter, and found him lying on his right side, dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear by a razor, which lay near his left hand in the bed of the wagon. He was "left-handed," and probably performed the horrid deed with the sinister hand. The young man was an important witness for the State in the Cheek-Harrison murder, having heard CHEEK ask for the loan of $15 to buy a revolver a short time before the murder. The circumstance striking him as odd, he asked CHEEK what he wanted with the weapon, and CHEEK promptly replied, "to kill TOM HARRISON." The informant, who is a citizen of Aurora, Ind., states that a good deal of CHEEK's illness in Court was put on for effect. He is undoubtedly paralyzed, but otherwise he enjoys as good health of body and mind as paralytics usually do.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

Christmas in England—Scenes About London—Thoughts of the War—German Insolence Toward England—England's Position—The Prussian Armies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870.

Christmas has been colder than for many years. Never in England have I seen such displays of frost-work. The windows of the railway carriages got covered thick on the 24th, and on one line the bursting of a tire in three pieces caused the death of several persons. It was curious to see the waiting locomotives at the large stations standing over fires to keep the pipes from freezing or melt those already frozen. Here in London all the ornamental waters in the parks are covered with a good three inches of ice, and have been thronged every day of the past week, with twenty or thirty thousand people, skating, sliding, enjoying the rare luxuries of from ten to twenty degrees of frost. I have seen but two ladies on skates, one American or Canadian, the other French, but among the men were many excellent skaters. Police were plentiful, and the rough, were absent or orderly. Of the feasting and the charities of the great festival I need not speak. It is understood that every Englishman, pauper in the workhouse or thief in prison, on this one day of Christmas, has a good dinner of the national roast-beef and plum-pudding. Sir ROBERT CARDEN made an exception against two wretched Britons who had the audacity to pick pockets at the Mansion House. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and not to have the usual Christmas dinner. Thirty-eight thousand people went to the Crystal Palace on Boxing Day, in spite of the intense cold and the good skating. The Palace has its pantomime and a full set of holiday festivities for all tastes. The two great theatres—Drury Lane and Covent Garden—have their usual and most gorgeous pantomimes, as have the Surrey and Ashley's, and a few of the East End and suburban houses; but most of the West End houses are content with giving new burlesques. For my part, I shall go as usual to one of the great theatres at the 2 P. M. performance to see a hundred groups of beautiful English children enjoying their fairy-land delights of wondrous transformation scenes and the glories of harlequin and columbine. And the VOKES family, two brothers and three sisters, clever and beautiful, are worth seeing anyhow and anywhere. I saw them first at a music hall, from which they went straight to Drury Lane, where for more than a year they have been the chief attraction. They are, I believe, the children of a Covent Garden theatrical costumer.

THOUGHTS OF THE WAR.

It is impossible for us to enjoy our Christmas here without thinking of Paris, always so bright and gay at this season—now so solemn and so stern. The bombardment has begun. Pious King WILLIAM opened his Gloria on the extemporized fortress of Mount Avron. It is a tentative experiment. If he can take this outwork, built since the investment began, he may try on some of the weaker detached forts, and so get at last a position to bombard the city. He will at least amuse his grumbling soldiers and complaining people. But the English correspondents with the besieging army have little faith in the success of this attempt at bombardment. It comes too late. Three months ago a bombardment might have frightened Paris. Now they are long past that, and the French guns and gunners are quite as good as the German. Three months ago there was nothing that could be called a French army. Now there are five—one in Paris, four north, west and south. Three months ago France was almost without rifles and field artillery. Now she has enough of both for a million of men. Three months ago France would gladly have purchased a peace at a very heavy price. Today I do not believe she would pay half as much money, to say nothing of fleet, fortresses, and territory. So much at least is changed. Three months ago the Germans had no idea that Paris could hold them at bay for ninety days, or that France could raise great armies and carry on the war. Now they see that even if Paris were taken and all the armies in the field beaten, there would still be new armies to combat for France and two-thirds of the country still to overrun, ravage, pillage—if not to conquer. The feeling of England today is that the Germans are in more peril than the French, or even the Parisians.

INSOLENCE TOWARD ENGLAND.

And what do you think of the insolence the Germans are showing toward England? Do they wish to compel England to come to the aid of France, and give them an excuse for not carrying out their scheme of conquest? Really, their treatment of English officers, correspondents and ships looks like it. What would you do if the English, say, should sink six American ships, or if American citizens in England were obliged to shelter themselves under French passports? The country wishes very much to know how long its Government is going to meekly submit to these insults. "Oh! for a day of PALMERSTON!" sighs the unhappy subject of a Queen of whom Mr. GLADSTONE is Prime Minister. There seems to be little doubt that these insults to England are premeditated, and have a purpose. Every English traveler in Germany testifies to the bitter feeling which pervades all classes there against England. War with England is openly threatened. They say it is all planned and mapped out, and the country spied out as thoroughly as France was for two years before the present invasion. So is German Switzerland surveyed and mapped for military purposes; and the mouths of the Rhine, which must now be in its entirety, and with all its branches, a German river. France said no to this, and is being crushed. Let England say no; or refuse her assent to the annexation of Luxembourg or Holland, and she will be crushed likewise. That is what they talk about to their English guests in Germany.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

If England had the will, and the force to back her will, the Eastern question, the Danish question, the Luxembourg question, and the question of the dismemberment of France and the destruction of the balance of power in Europe might be settled. Oh for a will and arm of might! or even a clear head and valiant heart, in such a crisis! England will weakly shilly-shally, dilly-dally, until action is too late. Either France will be crushed and trodden under the heel of the conqueror, who will then be ready with fleet and army to invade and punish England for her unfriendly neutrality, or France will beat and hurl back her invader and be ready to turn upon her cowardly and recreant ally, who has deserted her in her extremity. England sits shivering on the fence, waiting to see which party will be the victor, which it will be safe to join. The Germans hate, the French begin to scorn her. The French comment on the seizure and sinking of the English ships in the Seine is worthy of the national reputation for wit. "England," they say, "should change her motto of '*Dieu et mon droit*,' for that of '*Battu et content*,'" (licked and happy.) Well, it is none of my business, but I do not see how a proud and gallant people can bear to bear it. And, if the reports are true, the seizure of the ships was as cruel and rapacious in manner as if they had been French. The crews were fired upon, and not allowed to get their money or clothing, which were taken by the Germans; and when driven ashore they nearly perished of cold and hunger.

THE GERMAN ARMIES.

The English correspondents, earnestly as they may profess their sympathy with the Prussian cause, cannot always restrain their indignation at the conduct of the troops around them. Thus Capt. HOZIER, in the *Times*, gives a careful description of an officer whom he saw stealing spoons and forks at a restaurant, while Mr. AUSTIN describes the plunder of all kinds of valuables as becoming so universal that he fears all Germany will become demoralized in regard to the rights of property—that, in fact, the whole of the invading army will go back, if it ever does go back, accomplished burglars and plunderers. He says the army has perceptibly grown worse from week to week, and if the statements of observers can be relied upon, the property stolen from French occupied towns and villages, and sent home by officers and men, or sold to peddlers who follow the army, must amount to many millions of dollars. And these are the men we have had lauded to the skies as perfect angels in uniform—so intelligent, so upright, so honest, each with a Bible in his knapsack and the ten commandments at his tongue's end, &c. They may not be worse than other armies; but they were said to be so much better! And war itself may be only a way of breaking all the commandments in the most comprehensive and terrible manner. You see that whatever I begin to write about, I come to the war sooner or later—generally sooner. How can I do otherwise? All reading, all conversation is full of it. In every newspaper it is the first and the last thing. The rest is merely glanced at and hurried over. In the pauses of a dance, between the acts of the play, amid the roars of laughter at the pantomime, the one subject comes up. You, so far away, may be able to think and write of other things. Here it is all but impossible.

MONADNOCK.

Fighting in Progress—The Question of Supplies—Future Action Toward Germans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1870.

Fighting has been going on since yesterday morning, and it is reported that Le Bourget, Bondy, and Bouligny, have been taken and are held by the French. I am skeptical, however, in regard to the correctness of the latter of these announcements, and give you the rumor *sous toute reserve*.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

The mortality among the children is said to be very great, but this is to be attributed, I believe, more to the scarcity of fuel than to that of proper nourishment. The best proof I can give you that we are not as yet reduced to starvation point, is to forward you DUVAL's new scale of prices—increased since Monday last. Plates of meat which up to that day were charged at the rate of only seventy-five centimes are now set down at one franc twenty-five centimes. A dish of vegetables, which in July last cost only thirty centimes, is charged seventy-five centimes, or a little more than double. You can nevertheless get a very good meal at the Boulevard Montmartre establishment (which, you must remember, pays a very heavy rent) for about three francs twenty centimes, or three francs fifty centimes, including dessert and the usual bottle of wine. This is very little more than you are charged at SIMPSON's restaurant, on the Strand, London, for a dinner much less varied and without wine. How it is done considering the prices which provisions cost in the market, would puzzle any one not acquainted with DUVAL's resources. In a general way, I may state the present rates of provisions for the table to be as follows: Beef and mutton from eight to ten francs per pound; filet de cheval, 10 francs per pound; mule and donkey flesh, 8 francs per pound; rabbits, 10 to 20 francs, without head or skin; cuts from 5 to 10 francs, whole. Dogs vary greatly in price. Rats bring 1 franc 50 centimes to 2 francs. Poultry and butter cannot be quoted, as they are bought with avidity at almost any price. Eggs cost from 20 to 25 sous, and are difficult to be had even at that price. In some restaurants you pay two francs fifty centimes for a mutton chop, and in others six or seven francs for the leg or wing of a chicken. Many persons have kept hen-coops in their apartments, and in this way have been able to supply themselves with poultry and eggs up to the present time. Small birds, such as sparrows and larks, bring from one franc to two francs fifty centimes each, and are not so scarce as might be supposed.

FUTURE ACTION TOWARD GERMANS.

The Germans who have been domiciled in and gaining their livelihood in Paris previous to the war will have a hard time of it when they return here. Under the pretext that they have been serving the Prussian Government as spies, most of our large manufacturers are entering into engagements not to employ German workmen for a period of ten years. I apprehend that these gentlemen will soon repent of their determination, for it is well known that German workmen largely contribute to the manufacture and taste of what are known in commerce as *les articles de Paris*. They are, moreover, the steadiest and most tractable of the workmen employed by those firms. After the demoralization which has been introduced among the French working classes by such a long period of idleness and dependency as has been consequent on the siege, the masters will miss the services of the sober and well-conducted *ouvriers* on whose steadiness and skill they could always depend.

Christmas Pictures in England—The Siege of Paris and the War—Moltke's Strategy—The Armies—Effect of the War in Germany—General Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870.

If two millions of people in Paris could see the displays of beef and mutton, poultry and game, hung up with holly and mistletoe, with decorations and illuminations in every street of London and every town and village in the Kingdom! Poor Paris keeps lent at Christmas tide, but keeps it bravely. All is quiet, all is patient, all Paris they say is resolute. Gen. TROCHU has taken charge of all the food and adopted the entire population as the army of Paris, and all are to be fed and cared for. After three months of siege, never was there, perhaps, at the same season so little suffering. The rich have less of luxury, but the poor and the very poor are better provided for and the food, a good lenten diet, will last as long as I have said, and some who ought to know, say much longer. It will last till the first of April, perhaps; certainly till the first of February.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

But the Germans are resolute, and quite determined to fight on all Winter, all Summer, and for ten years, if necessary, to accomplish their objects. They *must* have Paris. I do not see why; but I suppose they do. They must crush France into submission. They must compel her to make a treaty which they know she will not keep, and cede provinces, which must be governed by force, and which will revolt at the first opportunity. For this the war grows every day more hideous and more horrible. The details of slaughter, rapine, pillage, burning of villages, a wide country covered with glaring corpses, battles day after day along the valley of the Loire, are heartrending to read of. Mr. CARLYLE may like it—I do not. The German Emperor may thank God for it—but I doubt if Germany will have a very merry Christmas. Three members of the German Parliament have just been arrested and imprisoned, charged with treason for disapproving of the forcible annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. An Englishman has visited Pfalsbourg, the fortress which has stood the longest siege during the war, where he talked with M. ERCKMANN, one of the writers of the famous stories of the wars of the Revolution of '92. M. ERCKMANN is very sure that his beloved province will never become a part of Germany, though it might be neutralized. The rendition of Pfalsbourg, it seems, was not a capitulation. It offered to capitulate provided the garrison were allowed to march out with their arms and join the French army elsewhere. This of course was refused, when they spiked their guns, destroyed their powder, broke gun-carriages and muskets; utterly destroyed everything that could be of any use to the enemy, and then opening their gates said, "walk in, gentlemen, if it please you." The Germans, who had had a long and weary siege, walked in, and the two armies thoroughly fraternized and had a general blow out for three days, when the French were sent off to Germany.

MOLTKE'S STRATEGY.

The *Times* glorifies the strategy of VON MOLTKE in directing the German Armies north and south of him, but finds that at Paris all the ability is on the side of the French. The Germans have made great blunders, and allowed the French to push out their defenses until the royal head-quarters are no longer safe from the French artillery. The Germans have been deceived as to the disposition as well as the power of Paris to defend herself, until now. Months after she was expected to yield, it is found that she is provisioned for months to come, is impregnable to attack, while the Germans have as much as they can do to provision the besieging army. Some of the Germans have been three days without meat. Somebody has found the diary of a private in the One Hundred and Sixth Saxon Regiment. "Order of the day," he writes: "5 A. M., milkless coffee, giftiess of strength; 7 to 8 A. M., hunger; 9 A. M., rooting for potatoes; 10 A. M., potato hunt fruitless; 11 A. M., hunger again; midday, dinner of delicious grapes, potatoes and crust of bread; 7 P. M., hunger; supper, hunger over again; 9 P. M., sleep. Hunger. Shells all round. Hunger and hunger again." It could not be much worse in Paris where we are assured there is horse meat for two months still, salt fish not touched, and bread and wine at discretion. Capt. HOZIER wonders and wonders what the German commanders are about, and says, "Paris never showed less signs of yielding"—what he means is—never showed more signs of making a good fight; a fight, I feel sure, you will have had news of before this can reach you. The whole drift of the news from all quarters is in favor of the successful defence of Paris, and there might be great hope for France if the rest of the country were doing half as well as the capital.

THE ARMIES.

Paris has about 520,000 armed men, divided into three armies, under Gens. THOMAS, DUCROT and VINOY. Gen. DUCROT's army, now nearly two hundred thousand strong, is encamped outside the walls, ready to start out; Gen. VINOY's, of seventy thousand, has charge of the forts. The whole force has been picked over, and everything done to make it effective. There is an army in Paris, therefore, that may yet make wild work with the army around it, if the Generals of the Provinces do half their duty. The German Generals are hurrying up reinforcements, for they seem, at last, to have found out that the besieged were in greater force, both of men and artillery, than the besiegers. Dr. RUSSELL is politely disgusted at the efforts of philanthropists to put an end to the nervous sufferings of the sensitive King WILLIAM. He says:

"If the good people who are exercising themselves over the war were only to know how their 'resolutions in public meeting assembled' are viewed, they would, perhaps, think less of the beneficial influence they exercise over the belligerents. No one at all acquainted with the French people here imagines they are one whit more disposed to make peace and surrender Alsace and Lorraine than they were. On the other hand, the Germans call out the Landsturm and create two new army corps, adding sixty thousand to the number of combatants in the field. All the States north and south are filling up their ranks. And Paris? Well, two months more at least. So that the 14th of February may witness the arrival of the ever-receding day. You must not be displeased at it or 'sick' of it, for the war will go on until France can get no more men to fight for her."

As to "more men," the correspondent of the *Telegraph*, at Vendome, says:

"Neither of the French armies—neither that under BOURBAKI nor that under CHAUZY—is less than 100,000 strong; and both can draw on reinforcements to nearly double their strength, so plentiful are the men at the command of the Government. Many of the soldiers are small of build, but a majority are large-sized, well-grown, athletic fellows. Whole companies together of the 'Mobile' present the appearance of picked men; indeed, a good body of them, seen beside one of the old regiments of the line, would appear to be drawn from another race of men. The one great necessity is that these Mobiles should get the habit of standing fire; and as the discipline is not very strict, they acquire this habit slowly. As we have seen in the United States, however, with troops similarly recruited and organized, the habit is sure to come in the end."

And if Paris, with a population of two millions, can raise and arm five hundred thousand men, what ought France to do?

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON GERMANY.

We are now and then reminded of the effects of the war upon Germany as well as upon France. Labor is so scarce that the harvests were secured with difficulty, and there is a famine of fuel for want of coal-miners.

In the mining district of Bonn alone, on the outbreak of the war, 63,085 men were employed. Of these, 6,684 were summoned to join the army, leaving 12,298 wives, children and parents who had been dependent on them. At the Saarbrück Government mines 2,800 out of 19,000 colliers were also drawn off. In Nassau five or six per cent. of the colliers, and in others fifteen per cent., were called to arms, the average being about ten per cent. The families of these men have to be supported by the respective localities, patriotic societies sharing a part of the burden. The effect of the war does not stop here. On the commencement of hostilities mining operations had in most cases to be restricted, and a few metal mines were entirely closed. The products of the Saarbrück coal mines in August were only a fifth of the usual amount.

GENERAL RESULTS.

As to the moral effects of the war upon those engaged in it, I cannot do better than to give you the observations of an English writer whom I have often quoted with pleasure, Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, of the *Standard*:

"Is all to be held fair in war? Certainly we are traveling in the direction of that principle at a very rapid rate. You know my ideas as to at whose door the original guilt of this fearful struggle lies, and I have seen and heard nothing to make me change or modify them; but the really noble sentiments with which I conceive it was entered upon by the non-aggressors have sadly lost their quality in the course of continued carnage. I do not know that victory is necessarily demoralizing, but protracted fighting is. In spite of their large drop of savage nature, men so thoroughly hate a sustained condition of bloody struggle, that though they may enter upon it, some with a light and some with a chivalrous heart, it vexes them not to be able to retire from it when they have had enough. Thus, men who commence by fighting with their fists end by fighting with their teeth, and the lines which are supposed in war to divide the *fas* from the *nefas* become obliterated. Resistance is at length regarded as an offense against human morals, and desperate patriots are branded, if not treated, as criminals. I fear matters will grow still worse. Indeed, one excess entails another. Every one will tell you how, for the most part, the French who remained in their houses have found their simple presence there a sufficient protection, while those who abandoned their homes have had them rifled and pillaged. But, constructively, lawful pillaging has a tendency to beget pillaging of a wholly unlawful character; and one hears only too many well-authenticated tales to prove that a vast number of the conquerors have acquired the habit of mind of considering that everything in the country belongs to them. It was genial Autumn when they first swarmed into the charming villages that spread round Paris. Wherever they found a host, they respected him and his; when they did not they dealt destruction. They forced his doors and they smashed his windows. Behold the consequence! The biting Winter is come, and they pay the penalty of their unnecessary roughness. The doors are past mending, and bits of tattered blanket are but a poor substitute for glass; yet these are the devices to which they are now driven. One compensation, however, remains; they can keep down the cold by burning the furniture, and this is the system at which we have at length arrived. When the furniture is consumed, a carriage makes capital firewood, and it is in turn mercilessly hacked to pieces. I tell you nothing but what I have seen with my own eyes, or has been related to me by intimate acquaintances whose testimony I can implicitly trust. Yet let no one strain my words, or attempt to put upon them an interpretation they will not bear. These things are not due to 'Prussian brutality;' nothing of the kind. They are due to the relentless spirit and painful necessities which war, when prolonged, evokes from the human heart and human frame. They are the blossom and flower of war, the inevitable ultimate outcome of struggle *à outrance*. If any one thinks that there are armies in the world which, under similar circumstances, would have behaved better and more mercifully than this one, I do not share his opinion."

This is very fair and friendly; but really what is to be thought of the morals and discipline of soldiers who began by smashing and wrecking the very houses that were to give them shelter, simply because the owners were not there to feed and serve them? And what may be expected of such soldiers, if they grow worse and worse as the war goes on, for years it may be—for I cannot for a moment admit that forty millions of Frenchmen cannot make as long and good a fight as one-eighth that number of Americans! Who can tell how long a war of races may last? Every one agrees that the French—not the poor, spoiled peasantry, but the Government and fighting classes—are less for peace now than they were in the early days of September. Even the *bourgeoisie* of Paris do not lisp a word of surrender. The shop-keepers have become heroic, at least in the letters they write by balloon to their friends in England. No. If I interpret French feeling aright, there can be no real peace until the German armies have withdrawn from every foot of French territory—from every district the people of which would rather be French than German. For the will of the people must at last be the governing power.

MONADNOCK.

THE WESTERN M'FARLAND.

Trial of Dr. Jay F. Galentine for the Murder of Dr. W. H. Jones—The Facts of the Case.

The trial of Dr. JAY F. GALENTINE for the murder of Dr. W. H. JONES, on the 8th of October, 1870, was commenced on Tuesday last, at Cleveland, Ohio, as already announced in the TIMES. The facts in the case are recapitulated by the Cleveland *Leader*, of the 13th inst., as follows:

On the night of Sunday, the 2d of October, 1870, Mrs. GALENTINE, residing with her husband on the west side, corner of Pearl and Detroit streets, related to her husband a part of the story which resulted in the west-side tragedy. She informed him that during his absence in the East she had sought counsel of Dr. JONES on certain matters pertaining to business; that Dr. JONES had deferred the consultation to a late hour in the night, and that she then denied him entrance to her room. That at a later hour, when she was asleep, Dr. JONES forced his way through a laboratory door, communicating with her apartment, and was soon in a room adjoining her bed room. Mrs. GALENTINE related that she heard his steps, and, conjecturing that he would be in her room in another moment, she ran into a back-room closet and strongly bolted the door, when she heard his voice. Here she remained for a long time, imploring the man to leave her, which, she said, he finally did. Here Mrs. GALENTINE paused in her narrative, but what she had divulged sufficed to enrage her husband, and it produced such an effect that the woman was afraid to continue the full confession as she had intended. Dr. GALENTINE sought an interview with Dr. JONES on the following day, who admitted that in August, while GALENTINE was in Boston, he had broken his way into the latter's office, but denied that anything had ensued from it. From the strange conduct of Dr. JONES and Mrs. GALENTINE, Dr. GALENTINE suspected that there was more in the matter than had been related to him, and immediately laid it before a lawyer. On Tuesday, through the advice of his lawyer, a brief communication was written and sent to the *Leader* office for publication. It contained an account of an attempted rape, referring to the parties concerned as a "well-known physician" and the wife of a dentist.

GALENTINE'S INTENTION.

We have been informed that a witness swore before the Grand Jury that Dr. GALENTINE told a person about that time that he expected to get money soon from Dr. JONES. The defendant denies any such intention, and claims that the only condition he ever offered to settle the difficulty on was that Dr. JONES should marry Mrs. GALENTINE, and repair the injury done her by making her his honorable wife. The defendant says it will be proved on trial that this proposition was made at his request, in his presence, by SAMUEL E. ADAMS, Esq., to Mr. CHAPMAN, the attorney representing Dr. JONES. That morning Dr. JONES, in his office, received the visits of his friends and patients, and at about 9 o'clock sat in his reception-room with two of his relatives, perusing the *Leader*, when his eye fell upon the article referring to him. He could not doubt that he was the person spoken of. If there had been any reason for a contrary opinion, the circumstances of the three previous days, and the description of his premises, were such as to dispel every doubt. He knew that he was the man, and at once determined how to act. Leaving his relatives, he passed across the corridor into Dr. GALENTINE'S room, and there, in the presence of the wife, related everything that had occurred. He told the astonished husband that on that August night he had succeeded in executing all his desires; that since then his intimacy had been only limited by his passions, and in conclusion, it is said, he offered to settle the matter by a resort to arms, alleging that he could snuff a candle at twenty paces every time. This is the history of the tragedy up to 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, as related by Mrs. GALENTINE.

"CRAZY AS A BEAR."

Soon after this disclosure Dr. GALENTINE left his house, and for an hour or two wandered about the streets. In the afternoon his brother, JOHN G. GALENTINE, eighteen years of age, a student in the Western Reserve Medical College, met the Doctor, who failed to recognize him. "JAY," said the younger brother, "where are you going?" No answer was given to this question, and the young man, aroused at his brother's appearance, prepared to follow him. The question was repeated again, and drew forth the answer, "Come with me and you'll see." JOHN went with him, and says that "JAY was as crazy as a bear; that he muttered curses continually between his clinched teeth, and said he was going to shoot some one, and frequently repeated the word 'seducer.'" JOHN learned that JAY had purchased a pistol at COHEN's loan-office and was going over to the lake shore, on the west side, to try the weapon. Every question as to who the seducer was obtained no answer. "JAY," to use the young man's own words, "was pale and excited. I accompanied him; he fired the pistol several times, and toward dusk I got possession of the arm, took JAY home, and then went to my father, to whom I related the whole matter."

Dr. GALENTINE, Sr., heard with surprise and fear the condition of his son's mind as reported to him Thursday afternoon. He immediately visited his son, and states that he found his eyes bleared, his face pale and saw every indication of an excitement bordering on insanity. He listened to the recital of the seduction and the violent threats uttered by his son. He gave to him a father's sympathy and consolation, begged him to be calm and await patiently the hour when justice would be meted out to the author of his troubles by an impartial hand. By the power of parental authority the gentleman took complete possession of his son's mind, and the two were soon wending their way over to the office of Mr. ADAMS, determined to follow his advice and seek to obtain reparation from the law. When the two parted that night the son was in his home, and had firmly promised his father not to resort to acts of violence. From the fact that Friday passed over with no unusual incident, it may be inferred that Dr. GALENTINE intended to keep that promise and have the whole matter settled in a civil suit.

NEW TACTICS OF THE DEFENSE.

In this civil suit which Dr. GALENTINE was about to institute, through his attorney, Mr. ADAMS, it was supposed by the plaintiff that no attempt would be made to deny the grounds on which the action was based. "My wife has admitted the whole proceedings, Dr. JONES has confessed it, and unless Justice is entangled in the net of law, I shall obtain the necessary redress." Thus he reasoned on Friday, when an incident occurred which frustrated his plans, and made him believe that he was completely at the mercy of his wife's seducer. During the day Dr. JONES and his wife had an interview; during the evening, (according to Mrs. GALENTINE'S version,) Mr. OLDROYD—Dr. JONES' student—told her to come into the office. Dr. GALENTINE immediately went to the laboratory door, and lending an attentive ear, says he heard three voices in conversation. He there heard his wife and Dr. JONES agree to testify nothing against each other; to swear that all his assertions were false in case he brought the matter into Court, and to institute proceedings against him for slander. His wife soon returned, and was confronted by her husband and accused of conspiracy against him. She admitted all. The third person whose voice Dr. GALENTINE overheard in conversation with JONES and his wife, was lawyer CHAPMAN, whose testimony is expected to throw much light on this part of the transaction.

THE MURDER.

The next morning, Saturday, Oct. 8, the murder was committed. Dr. JONES, in the full glow of health, in full possession of an uncommonly gifted mind, was cut off in a professional career of brilliant promise, snatched from the poor whom he always befriended, from the rich who sought his rare acquirements, removed from a medical college where a large class of students had learned to admire and esteem him for his talents, and sent to his long reckoning without a moment's preparation.

THE ACCUSED.

It is expected that the trial will last about a week or ten days. Some seventy witnesses have been subpœnaed in the case. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of Friday evening gives a brief account of the excitement attending the opening of the trial. The prisoner was brought into Court handcuffed. He looked, it says, remarkably well, and was dressed with scrupulous neatness, in a suit of black broad-cloth, with all the accessories that go to make up the toilet of a well-regulated gentlemen. He seemed in good spirits, smiling and conversing pleasantly as he shook hands with his counsel and numerous acquaintances. He is twenty-five years old, rather below medium height, stout built, with a full round face, cleanly shaven with the exception of a black moustache of modest proportions, and has dreamy blue eyes which seem to indicate the very opposite of vindictive passion.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Vermont's present pride is a baby that weighed seventeen pounds at its birth.

Lowell, Mass., has fifty mills, with a capital stock of $13,650,000, and employing 8,803 women and girls and 6,035 men and boys.

A little Vermont girl accidentally sat down on a four months old baby last week, and killed it.

It is reported that the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire is a teetotaler and a prohibitionist.

Nevada's new Congressman, C. W. KENDALL, is a native of Maine, and is now visiting that State after an absence of twenty years.

Lewiston, Me., has within its borders 1,500 French Canadians, and the number is rapidly increasing by immigration.

A memoir of the late CHARLES H. SWEETSER is to be published by the Minnesota Historical Society.

The Democratic candidate for Senator from Michigan is H. N. WALKER, of the Detroit *Free Press*.

The Democrats of the First District of New-Hampshire have once more nominated Hon. ELLERY A. HIBBARD, of Laconia, for Congress.

Gen. EARLY says that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE contemplated writing a history of the memorable campaigns of his army.

New-Orleans gained $6,000 by its tax on dogs last year, and thinks the amount ought to have been doubled by a strict enforcement of the law.

An Albany woman, a few nights ago, threw hot water upon her drunken husband when he attempted to beat her, and scalded him so badly as to cause his death.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, of the 11th inst., reports that for a week previous the thermometer had been below zero all the time. On the morning of the 8th it was 17° below.

A precocious boy of ten years, in Troy, has found an easy entrance into a jail by running away from school, breaking into his grandfather's house, and stealing $18.

The Supreme Court of New-Hampshire has decided that to deprive a deserter of his right to vote, the fact of his desertion must have been proved before a Court-martial.

JULIA MEAD, of Corinth, Vt., thinks MILLER RICHARDSON, of the same place, ought to pay her $8,000 for breach of promise of marriage, and has appealed to the Courts.

The officers of the Vermont volunteer regiments held a reunion in Rutland on the 11th inst. Letters were received from the President, and Gens. Sherman, Meade, Wm. F. Smith, Ricketts and Wright.

Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, in view of his election as United States Senator, will resign his present office at the close of this week, and will be succeeded by P. H. LESLIE, Speaker of the State Senate.

Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, and Gov. PADELFORD, of Rhode Island, have both issued proclamations recommending extraordinary measures to prevent the spread of the "mouth disease" among cattle.

C. F. BROOKS, of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, is a candidate for Gen. SCHENCK's unexpired term in Congress. He was the only opposing candidate at the last Republican Nominating Convention.

The census returns show that the number of manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia is 206 less than in 1860, but the amount of capital invested has increased from $73,318,885 to $205,564,238, and the annual values of products from $135,977,777 to $251,663,921.

Mr. COMFORT WETMORE and wife, of Ashtabula, Ohio, celebrated his golden wedding at the opening of the new year. Mr. WETMORE was born on New-Year's Day, married on New-Year's Day, and his first child was born on New-Year's Day.

Connecticut papers note that Mr. AUSTIN BLISS died on the 3d inst., and EDWARD BLISS and Mrs. JULIA KIRKLAND, his children, on the 8th inst. The father died at Lisbon, Conn., the son at Berlin, Mass., and the daughter at Agawam, Mass.

New-Britain, Conn., has voted to accept its city charter by a majority of 1 in a total of 1,041 votes. The opponents of the charter contend that one vote, which was thrown out because it was found folded up with another, should have been counted. This would have made the vote a tie.

The Boston Horticultural Hall lectures were recommenced on Sunday week by an address on the faiths of the infidels by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Other lecturers in the course are to be: MARY GREW, one of the ablest of the anti-slavery women; JOHN WEISS, HIGGINSON, ABBOTT, and POTTER, Chiefs of the Free Religion Party; WASSON, conservatively inclined, who will talk about "Labor;" SAMUEL JOHNSON, on "Theodore Parker;" JOHN FISKE, who will seek to tell what Positivism is, and Mr. EMERSON.

A Boston man, who evidently keeps his wife on short allowance, refused to give her money that she might attend the Woman-Suffrage Bazaar, saying that he would not aid the movement in any way. With five cents in her purse, however, she went, determined to contribute that. Walking around the hall in search for something which came within her means, she espied the scales, and, finding the charge for weighing one was just five cents, jumped on and was weighed.

The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New-York announce that they are now prepared to furnish black bass, young bullheads, or catfish, white bass and rock bass, roach, perch, sunfish and pike perch, commonly called yellow pike, for stocking waters in any part of this State, free of expense, to all persons who will send some one to receive and take charge of them, as living fish can only be delivered at the State breeding establishment at Caledonia, N. Y.

Sandusky, Ohio, claims to have on a window pane in one of its hotels a photograph of a young lady's face, "taken by nature and without the aid of the artist," and so distinct as readily to be recognized by all who had seen the original as that of a young lady residing in New-Orleans, who, with her mother and sister, spent the Summer season at the house, occupying the room in which the window is located, and frequently sitting at it for hours at a time looking out upon the street.

Massachusetts has a ship-master who happened to be at Santa Cruz at a time when no freight offered but a cargo of rum. This he declined to take on any terms, saying that his conscience would not permit, and he returned home in ballast. On his arrival he informed the owners of the circumstances, adding that he was willing to pay them their proportion of the freight money which had been lost by his conduct. They declined this, but care was taken that his voyages should be thereafter so arranged as to avoid all "rum" ports.

In a pleasant letter to an old college classmate, Senator YATES says there are none who so little appreciate high public positions as those who fill them; that the sweetest recollections that come to him in the long waste of memory are those of college days, and that when he reached the House of Representatives in Congress (he had told the boys in college that he would never go east of the Alleghanies till then) he accomplished what he then aimed at. Now that he is in the Senate, he says his ambition is satisfied, and at the end of this session he will retire into private life, at least long enough for rest and quiet.

Rev. IRA MILLS, a Baptist missionary preacher, who has lived hermit-like in a cave, near Utica, Ill., for the greater portion of the past thirty-eight years, was fatally burned by his clothes taking fire on Saturday morning, 7th inst. He was about seventy-five years old, and it is said occasionally received funds from a Massachusetts society.

CANADA.

Fruits of the Rebellion—The Union and Confederation—Gratifying Results—Population and Area—Trade, Manufactures and Revenue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

Thirty-three years ago Canada was in open rebellion, and though but of brief duration, the effect produced upon the material interests of the country was of a very disastrous character. The events of the time referred to naturally retarded the general prosperity, and rolled back the wheels of progress fully more than a decade. If, however, the troubles of 1837-8 were productive of ill results in one sense, they had a happy effect in another, inasmuch as the eyes of the Imperial authorities were opened to the misrule and mismanagement of the past. After much wrangling and disputation, such concessions were made as secured self-government, and the ultimate advancement of the country. But the union of 1840, from which so much was expected, did not realize the anticipations of even its less sanguine promoters. Much difficulty ensued, and it seemed at one time as if the repeal would be necessary to the well-being and contentment of the people; but its friends and supporters struggled on well nigh thirty years through the fiercest political strife that had probably ever been witnessed. Party government was sustained after many a hard battle, and it became at last such an evenly-balanced affair that a dead-lock was imminens. In fact, neither party could secure a working majority, and, finally, confederation was decided on. From this new and more extended union, of course, great results are looked for, but it is questionable if they will meet the expectations formed of them. A trial of three years can scarcely be considered a fair test, as the scheme of confederation must necessarily be incomplete so long as Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia remain out of the union. Still, the results thus far are highly gratifying, and should be sufficient to indicate what may be looked for in the future, either with or without the addition of the three remaining Provinces.

THE DEBT DIVISION.

The public debt of Canada was small at the time of the first union, but immediately afterward the Imperial Government pledged its credit for $7,500,000, which was the beginning of what may now be regarded as our national debt. Since then it has been largely augmented, no less than $31,134,000 having been advanced to railway enterprises throughout the country, and $6,520,345 under the Municipal Loan Fund act. These sums, together with the cost of public works, including the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, swelled the total debt of old Canada to something like eighty million dollars at the time confederation was carried. To this has to be added the debt of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, making in all little short of ninety million dollars as the Dominion debt. By the act of union, however, each Province assumes a certain portion of the debt, and the amount set down to the Dominion is therefore about about seventy-seven and a half millions. This division of the debt has led to a disagreement between Ontairo and Quebec, the latter contending that as she had a surplus in the treasury when united to Upper Canada, in 1841, she had a right to be considered so much better than Ontario in the making of the division. The matter came before the arbitrators appointed to apportion the debt, and because two of them refused to entertain the proposition, the third, Judge DAY, who represented Quebec, resigned, but the award has, nevertheless, been made, and Quebec will find no further opportunity of being heard. The apparently large indebtedness of the country does not press heavily on the people, indeed the average rate per head of taxation is less than that of any other country. It is true that the Grand Trunk Railway has failed to pay even a fraction of the interest on its indebtedness to the Government of twenty-three million dollars, and the municipalities have all but repudiated; yet the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec having assumed the last-mentioned debt, it will be collected by some means or other. There can be no question whatever that the money spent on the canals was not thrown away, for it has been the means of surmounting the obstructions which interrupted the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. When the enlargement of the canals is effected Canada will possess one of the finest chains of water communication on this continent. The Ottawa Buildings, it cannot be denied, stand as a monument of folly, and will be regarded by future generations as the wildest scheme that could have been conceived. How much better it would have been to expend a great part of the cost of those buildings on public works, so as to facilitate inland navigation.

POPULATION AND RESOURCES.

Favored by nature with almost unequaled productiveness, the soil of Canada is capable of maintaining a large population. In 1861 there were 3,090,561 souls, and at the present time it is believed to be nearly four and three-quarter millions, the population of Ontario being over two millions. To have followed the old system, the census should have been taken during the present month, but a special act of Parliament was passed last session, which changes the mode of numbering the people, and the census will accordingly be taken in May next. Some people took it into their heads to say that the work was badly done in 1861, but that was not the case, and it is doubtful if it will be done as well under the new system, which appears to be too costly and cumbersome. The Minister of Agriculture is preparing to carry out the work of the census, and has already a large staff of officers engaged. Ontario has an area of 120,366 square miles, and last year added about 25,000 emigrants to its population. Taken altogether the area of the Dominion is 375,947 square miles, to which is now to be added the North-west, with its 2,750,000 square miles. Surely there ought to be "room and verge enough" with so much territory as this. As an agricultural country it has been supposed to be unsurpassed, but there are other resources quite as valuable. For instance, there is the timber and lumber trade, which is much greater than many people imagine; at present the lumber business alone, is worth $15,000,000 annually; 2,000 saw-mills are employed, having a capital of $9,000,000, and a tonnage of 1,300 vessels is engaged during the season of navigation. But the trade of the country is best shown by the official returns, which are as follows for 1869, it being too soon to obtain those of the year just closed:

	Exports. Value.	Imports. Value.	Duty.
Ontario............	$2[illegible],853,843	$24,245,326	$2,096,962
Quebec..............	2[illegible],223,288	30,946,341	4,232,235
New-Brunswick...	5,554,519	6,622,254	899,517
Nova Scotia........	5,743,511	8,607,244	1,076,173

It will be seen that the trade is pretty evenly balanced between imports and exports, the imports slightly preponderating. Years ago, the difference in favor of imports was truly alarming, but gradually our merchants have learned to import only what is really needed, and, as a consequence, trade is flourishing. The difference of a few thousand dollars in favor of the importations into this Province is of very little moment indeed, for it is evident that ere long our exports will exceed the imports, particularly now that manufactures are in such a flourishing condition. With regard to manufactures, it may be as well to remark that there are sixty-four manufacturers of tobacco in Ontario alone, the total quantity of material used by them is 1,847,887 pounds, and 254,604 of other commodities. The duty paid in 1869 was $182,009 39. The manufacture of liquors is also an important branch of business, the annual produce being 3,781,589 gallons, on which duty is paid to the amount of $2,382,001. Beer is manufactured to the extent of 4,063,908 gallons, the duty being payable on the malt used. Petroleum produced 2,769,136 gallons in 1869, and a revenue of $165,761. In 1868 the quantity was only 237,765 gallons, with a revenue of $12,957. Thus it is seen that a wonderful revival has occurred in the oil trade. The suspension of the trade in 1866 led to serious consequences, and it is evident that it is capable of being almost indefinitely extended. In the matter of tobacco Quebec is in advance of Ontario, the quantity of material used in 1869 being 3,160,918 pounds; of other commodities, 624,015 pounds, and the revenue derived from it $295,820, although the manufacture was confined to twenty establishments. The total quantity of material used in the manufacture of tobacco in 1869 for the whole Dominion, was a little short of seven millions of pounds, and the duty paid, $565,814 92. The returns for 1870 will show a very large increase. The signs of progress are everywhere visible, and no doubt can be entertained that the country is on the high to prosperity. The agricultural wealth has become immense, and with the growth of manufactures, which has been rapid beyond all precedent, Canada occupies an enviable position. Perhaps it is not to be wondered that it should progress as it does, having alongside of it such a prosperous and go-ahead nation as the United States, whose example appears to have been so closely followed in many respects.

Canada and the United States—The Annexation Feeling and the Necessity of Peace.

The Quebec *Mercury*, in its issue of the 11th inst., says that a gentleman lately returned from the Canadian country parishes was much surprised at the strong annexation feeling exhibited by the inhabitants of all classes. In the same issue the *Mercury*, alluding to the report that an order has been issued to fortify Jamaica, and believing that this proves that war with the United States is looked upon as a probability by the English Ministry, says:

"It behooves Canada to prepare in time for such a contingency, and to vigilantly watch the course of events, and especially the progress of negotiations on the *Alabama* claims and all other questions between the Governments at Westminster and at Washington. It is admitted that Canada cannot be defended against the Union, and Canadians have a right to expect that England will not compromise them by war until she has given them an opportunity of peacefully rectifying their relations with the adjacent Republic so that they may escape the horrors of invasion, with which Georgia and West Virginia on one side of the Atlantic and Alsace and Lorraine on the other are so familiar. No false sentiment; no desire for boasting or vain-glory should exist on this important subject; the voice of our people should pronounce as one man, that come what may, so far as the Dominion is concerned, we must and will have peace with the United States."

ILLINOIS.

Heavy Failures in Chicago—Silver—Railroad Progress—How Some Men Speculate—Hard Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

There have been quite a number of rather heavy failures in this city recently, mainly in the dry goods and clothing line. Four heavy houses, wholesale and retail dry goods, have either compromised at less than fifty per cent., or have obtained an extension, and some half a dozen smaller ones wholly in the retail line. One heavy clothing-house, whose liabilities are reported up into the hundreds of thousands, failed some weeks ago, and a compromise at thirty-five cents is reported. This failure, however, did not particularly astonish anybody, as the proprietor's principal business appeared to be attending horse-races and politics. I have seen no mention of these failures in the daily papers. I suppose they are afraid St. Louis or Cincinnati will hear of them.

SILVER.

We are in danger of a silver excitement in this section on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Some time ago an account was published of the purchase of Silver Island, on the north shore of Lake Superior, by a Detroit company. The island is a low one, and when the lake is rough it is swept by the waves. The company erected a wall and coffer dam; but after they had taken out eighty tons of ore the dam gave way. This ore, when smelted, was found to be exceedingly rich—yielding one thousand dollars to the ton. I have seen a gentleman who has just returned from that region, where he has been exploring, and the tales he tells of the exceeding abundance and richness of the silver-bearing rock on the northern shores of the lake are marvelous. The whole region is represented as argentiferous. He gives an account of one vein on the Amethyst River which is four feet wide, and projects in some places as much as six feet from the surrounding rock, it being much harder. This vein, it is represented, has been traced for miles, and lost in the waters of Thunder Bay. A shaft has been sunk ten feet into the vein, and, to all appearances, one-half of the "rock" is pure silver. It is composed of argentiferous galena, pure silver, sulphate of silver, and specimens assayed are reported to have produced over $5,000 to the ton. If these facts are verified, we may expect a stampede in that direction; for these mines present a more powerful attraction than those of the Western mountains.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.

In the report of the Auditor of State, there is a statement of the number of miles of railroad track laid during the past year, from which it appears that there was a total of 1,371. Of these, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road is credited with 235, being connecting lines, the most important of which is the Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley, 79 miles in length. Another quite important line, credited to the Toledo, Wabash and Western, is the Decatur and East St. Louis, 118 miles in length. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis is located in the western part of the State, running north and south 190 miles; the Bellville and Southern Illinois is 140 miles long; the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 200; the Springfield and South-eastern, 140, and the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, 70. There have been 743 miles graded which have not been ironed. Iowa has completed 745 miles, and graded 190. And so the work is going on. Illinois, in the last twenty years, has been gridironed with a network of railroads, extending to all parts of the State. It would seem almost impossible to put in another paying line anywhere; but yet others are contemplated, and I presume the people will not be satisfied until there is a track passing by every man's door. Apropos of this subject, I notice that a bill has already been introduced into our Legislature fixing three cents a mile as the maximum rate for passengers, and I presume it will become a law, as the roads have heretofore been so exorbitant in their charges that their friends are few.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has delivered two lectures here within a week. The first was an old one, "The Lost Arts." The second, on the "Questions of To-morrow," was suggestive of what are to be the great questions which are to engage the attention of the American people in the future. It was a powerful effort, and very *Phillipsy* withal—full of the speaker's idiosyncracies and strong points; but it was well calculated to make people think. His expositions of the liquor traffic and liquor drinking and their effects, as a national question, was a powerful discussion of the subjects growing out of and relating to our political and social future. Of course the woman-suffrage question had to be presented as one of those which must soon be met and disposed of.

HOW SOME MEN SPECULATE.

One of our grain speculators was before the United States District Court, on Tuesday, on a petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt. His statement presented a beautiful specimen of the way in which that class of our citizens do business; thus: Liabilities, $955,803! assets, $417, consisting of clothing and other personal effects, all of which he claimed as exempt. The gentleman graduated at Buffalo, but has been in business here several years. There are hundreds of men in Chicago engaged in the same precarious business.

HARD TIMES.

The money market is very close, and everybody is complaining of hard times. Remittances from the country are, however, quite good. The banks have plenty of money to share with through the brokers at one and a half to three per cent. a month, and are accommodating provision speculators quite liberally. But at the usual rates of ten per cent. they all claim to have no funds, or at any rate, very little. General business is reported dull. "Nothing doing," say the dry-goods men; but the grocers are in better spirits, and trade with them is fair. It is always a dull time here for two months after the Holidays, and people who have made money take this time in which to spend in the various public amusements which are got up for this purpose. The times are never so hard with us but what theatres of all descriptions flourish and do well.

BASE-BALL

Important Movements for 1871.

The base-ball fraternity are very busy at this time preparing for the grand campaign of 1871. This is the season when the professionals are engaged in obtaining situations for the ensuing season, and club managers are on the lookout for new men to fill up the gaps, or to replace weak spots in their last season's nines. Below we chronicle the latest movements among the leading organizations and players.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, held at their rooms on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, the following officers were duly elected for the year 1871: President, JAS. BUCKLEY; Vice-President Ed. N. Stafford; Recording Secretary, Samuel F. Davenport; Corresponding Secretary, Benj. Van Delft; Financial Secretary, Thos. McGunigle; Treasurer, E. L. Clapp. Directors—John C. Chapman, Robert Hoskins, A. R. Samuels. Auditing Committee—Chas. N. Peed, Jr., John T. Moore, M. K. Flynn. Committee on Nine—Thos. Tassie, Hugh Campbell, M. H. Flynn. Reception Committee—John C. Chapman, Robert Hoskins, A. R. Samuels.

The Atlantics have reorganized under very favorable auspices, and though their old nine will not again play together, they will nevertheless muster a strong team. The loss of FERGUSON and START leaves two vacancies difficult to fill with players up to the standard of the two who have left. The new directors, however, propose to gather together a good supporting field for ZETTLEIN. The Club will, in future, have their head-quarters at SAMUELLS' billiard-house, in Washington-street, an elegant club-room having been provided for them in the extensive establishment. This will have the effect of improving the social status of the Club.

In this City the movements of the Mutual Club have of late been of a very important character. The accession of FERGUSON as the new Captain of the Mutual nine for 1871, and of JOE START as first baseman, will greatly strengthen the playing force of the Club, besides putting their stock up in the market. Secretary DAVIDSON, one of the most efficient officials the Club has had for years, is busy working for the new nine, and by Spring-time everything will be ready to take the field against the strongest opponents in the country. CHARLEY MILLS will catch, WOLTERS pitch, and the out-field will include HATFIELD, EGGLER and PATTERSON. The second and third bases have not yet found occupants, but FERGUSON will play at short field, his home position. SWANDELL will be retained, and MARTIN also. E. MILLS goes to Washington as the first baseman of the Olympics.

NELSON is still at command.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, will place a splendid nine in the field for 1871, as will be seen by the list below, which includes MALONE as catcher; Mr. BRIDE to pitch; FISLER, REACH and MEYERLE on the bases; RADCLIFFE at short field, and CUTHBERT, SENSENDERFER and a new player in the out-field.

The next strong team to this will be the Olympics, of Washington, composed of five of the old Red Stocking nine. This team will include ALLISON to catch, BRAINARD to pitch, E. MILLS, SWEASY and LEONARD on the bases, little FORCE as short-stop, and LEONARD, BERTHRONG and BEALS in the field. If this nine be captained skillfully it will be very difficult to beat it.

HARRY WRIGHT arrived in Boston on Thursday, and he will at once organize the new Boston nine for 1871. This nine will include MCVEY to catch, SPAULDING to pitch, GOULD at first base, BARNES at second, GEORGE WRIGHT short-stop, and SCHAFFER as one of the out-fielders. The gentlemen composing the members of this organization are wealthy Bostom merchants, whose ambition it is, as admirers of the national game, to put a thoroughly first-class nine on the field, as exemplars of the fielding beauties of the game, and as a model professional organization. They commenced right by selecting the ablest Captain of the day, with the model short-stop of the country to assist him. With such a basis, the other positions can be readily filled, so as to make up a very powerful team. They have a very effective pitcher in SPAULDING, and with the excellent Eastern material at command to draw upon, they can readily fill up any gaps with amateur players.

In Cincinnati the fraternity are at a loss to fill the places of the absent Red Stockings. Not a tenth part of the required $5,000 stock for the new nine has been subscribed, and the chances are that the Club will play only an amateur nine this season.

In Chicago, now that there is no longer a rival nine in Cincinnati, much of the interest taken in the White Stocking nine has declined—not to the extent of abandoning the field, however; but enough has been done to destroy considerable of the enthusiasm in the market there. Manager FOLEY visited the Metropolis last week to pick up some first-class players, but the men he wanted are not to be had. The Chicago *Tribune* lately pitched in rather hard on the Club, as follows: "Ever since the officers and shareholders of the Chicago Base-ball Club announced their intention to maintain the White Stocking nine for the season of 1871, first having created three vacancies by allowing FLYNN, MEYERLE and HODES to go elsewhere, the Chicago public has been deeply interested in knowing who the three new players were to be, and in ascertaining that the nine was completely and satisfactorily reorganized. After the lapse of six weeks since the close of the playing season these points seem to be as far as ever from settlement, and the White Stocking nine is a misnomer, as applied to the present number of players under engagement, as they are not nine, but seven. In fact, the Committee on Organization do not report progress simply because they have succeeded in doing nothing. They have, it is true, made several equally expensive and ineffectual trips to the East; have contributed liberally toward the annual dividends of the telegraph companies, and have severally seen three valuable players taken from under their very noses, and transported to the great Boston nine."

Professionalism has extended itself South. The Montgomery (Alabama) Club have a professional nine now, as also the Lone Stars of New-Orleans, HASTINGS, of the Forest City of Rockford, having joined their Club. The following is a score of a match between them, played this month, showing the players of the two Clubs:

LONE STAR.	R.	1B.	T.	MONTGOMERY.	R.	1B.	T.
Condon, 1st b.	3	4	5	Wentworth, s. s.	0	0	0
"Wright," 3d b.	4	3	6	Owens, r. f.	1	1	1
Oby, 2d b.	5	3	5	Benton, c. f.	0	0	0
Hastings, c.	2	0	0	Winters, 2d b.	2	2	2
Tracy, s. s.	5	5	7	Brady, p.	2	0	0
"Leonard," p.	2	3	4	Reignolds, 3d b.	2	1	1
Redon, c. f.	2	4	5	Murphy, c. f.	2	1	1
Tebault, r. f.	1	0	0	Holt, c.	2	0	0
Scott, l. f.	5	2	5	Walker, 1st b.	1	0	0
Total	29	24	37	Total	12	5	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Lone Star	3	5	1	11	1	1	4	1	2—29
Montgomery	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	2	3—12

In Baltimore, professionalism does not seem to flourish, owing to a lack of proper management, the players complaining in this respect.

Among the players round town, and not yet decided as to where they will go, may be named NELSON, of the Mutuals; HALL and PIKE, of the Atlantics; BIRDSALL, of the Unions; BEVINS and PACKER, of the Stars, &c.

Among the amateur fraternity the principal topic of interest is the establishment of the Amateur National Association. The first steps have been taken, and the next will be the call for a Convention, to be held in Brooklyn. The replies sent to the Committee of the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, from prominent amateur clubs throughout the country have been of the most favorable character, and our leading amateurs look forward to quite a renewal of old-time ball-playing this next season.

The rules adopted by the last Convention—there will be no more of the old Association meetings—are to be published in Chicago in March. These will govern the professional clubs, and it is to be hoped that they will pay more attention to them than they did to the rules of last year, which some of the professional clubs disregarded at will.

The number of stock base-ball companies now incorporated shows that over $100,000 has been invested in this business for the coming year. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for club managers to take a strong stand in opposition to the hippodroming business which was indulged in to a considerable extent last season.

Arrest of a Cincinnati Woman for Grand Larceny on Complaint of her Husband—The Fugitive Locked up at Police Head-quarters.

On Friday last Superintendent KELSO received a telegram from JAMES L. RUFFIN, Chief of the Cincinnati Police, worded as follows:

> "Arrest parties who call for trunk and basket at Pan Handle Railroad Depot 8 o'clock to-night; checks Nos. 137 and 384. Take baggage and money, and telegraph me."

The Superintendant turned the case over to Capt. IRVING, of the Detective Squad, who detailed Detective TULLY and HEIDELBERG to attend to the matter. When the train came in at Jersey City the officers succeeded in gaining possession of the baggage described in the telegram, and found it marked "Mrs. SCHULTZ, Bush's Hotel, Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken." As no person appeared to claim the trunk and basket, the detectives left it in custody of the agent at the Cortlandt-street Depot, and proceeded to visit Bush's Hotel, the Bremen and Hamburg, Hansa, European and other hotels in Hoboken, but failed to find any person who had arrived from Cincinnati.

On Saturday morning a second dispatch was received from Cincinnati by Superintendent KELSO, in which it was stated that the person to be arrested was a lady who had been traced as far as Pittsburg, which city she had left on Friday night. As there had been no charge specified against the alleged fugitive in either of the telegrams, Mr. KELSO telegraphed back to inquire upon what charge his officers were to make the desired arrest, receiving the following answer:

> Arrest CHARLOTTE REIMANN for stealing and swindling. She has the money on her person. Hold her until I arrive.
> W. REIMANN.

Another telegram was also received from Chief RUFFIN, charging the said CHARLOTTE REIMANN with grand larceny. All this time the two detectives were maintaining a strict watch upon all trains coming in at Jersey City, and were at length rewarded for their vigilance by seeing the lady described step from the 9¾ P. M. train on Saturday night, as it came into the Jersey City Depot. The unknown was quietly watched until she was about to step on a Hoboken car, when the detectives politely informed her that they had orders to arrest her, and that she must accompany them to New-York. The lady, not knowing that she could refuse New-York officers on New-Jersey soil, made no resistance, and consented to their proposition very readily, remarking, as she did so, that she knew why she was arrested. It was for leaving her husband.

Mrs. REIMANN was accordingly removed to Police Head-quarters, in a carriage, together with her baggage, already seized, and on her arrival made as comfortable as possible in one of the strong rooms. The prisoner was found in possession of $965, which she claims to be her own private property, and not her husband's, as he will undoubtedly claim when he arrives.

The accused is about thirty-five years of age, possesses a handsome appearance, and acted in a very calm and collected manner, being also quite reticent relative to her private affairs, though it was apparent that she considers herself to be the injured party. Her husband is WITKOWSKI REIMANN, a well-known resident of Cincinnati, to whom she has been married fourteen years. Precisely what was the motive of the lady in thus deserting her husband after so long a companionship was what the detectives or Superintendent KELSO could not discover; and it will only be developed on further examination in the case, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court.

Chief RUFFIN and Mr. REIMANN have been notified of the arrest, and they are expected to arrive in town today, when Mrs. REIMANN will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING as already stated. The baggage of the prisoner has been examined, and was found to contain a complete feminine wardrobe.

Erie Before the New-Jersey Legislature.

Memorials have been presented to the New-Jersey Legislature, at the present session, signed by numerous parties whose business has been ruined by the Erie Railway Company, asking for relief. The petitioners pray that the act entitled "An act in relation to actions at law in certain cases," approved March 17, 1870, be repealed; and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to prevent the taking of unlawful tolls and fare on canals and railways," passed March 12, 1839, and which last act was approved March 17, 1870, be amended by repealing the second section of said act, and that the act entitled "An act granting certain powers and franchises in this State to the Erie Railway Company," approved March 17, 1870, be also repealed. The memorialists further represent, that all of these acts have been brought into Court by the Erie Railway Company to defeat the ordinary course of justice, and to deprive these memorialists, who, in good faith and in self-defense, had prosecuted their actions at law against the Erie Company, from having the usual remedies provided by law for the redress of wrongs. The signers are prepared, they declare, to maintain before any Committee of the Legislature that all these laws—though two of them are public laws—were drawn by counsel employed by the Erie Company, and that said laws were not petitioned for or asked by any New-Jersey railroad incorporation.

In addition to these, Mr. FELDER, of New-Jersey, will, today, introduce a bill for the repeal of the law which exempts Erie from $250,000 of taxes due Jersey City.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
156—Wm. A. Smith et al. vs. ship Minnehaha.
94—F. W. Leavitt et al. vs. George W. Jewett et al.
127—George W. Wilson et al. vs. steam-tug James Rey.
156—J. M. Anderson vs. schooner W. B. Mann.
32—Knapp & Ferdon vs. schooner Caroline.

Nos.
18—W. W. Tapscott vs. W. S. steam-boat G. H. Starbuck.
35—Jose de Rivera vs. M. S. Wilder.
31—E. Penney vs. steam-boat B. Stevens.
38—F. L. Huger vs. steam-boat Atlantic.
43—A. Fregent vs. ship St. Cloud.
12—Commercial steam-boat Co. vs. ferry-boat America.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
142—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
143—Hartley vs. James.
145—Dibble vs. Camp.
148—Osgood, Receiver, &c., vs. Stevens.
149—Davis vs. Colgate.
150—Sharkey vs. Kelly.
151—Same vs. Same.
155—Adler vs. Doherty.
156—Trimm vs. March.
157—Winch vs. The Mayor.
158—Baker vs. Byrne.
160—Hancock vs. Gomes.

Nos.
161—Shepard vs. Justice.
162—Cowles vs. Barnard.
163—Bingham vs. Disbrow.
164—Selden vs. Bayley.
165—McIntosh vs. Fatman.
166—Isham vs. Buckingham.
167—Graham vs. Linden.
169—Schuster vs. Levy.
170—Burke vs. Isham.
171—Stiner vs. Stiner.
172—Piston vs. Hatfield.
173—Kissam vs. Dierkos.
174—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
—Hatch vs. Puegnet.
145—Stuyvesant Bk. vs. Nat. Mec. Bk. Ass.
229—East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
2790—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
71—Hardenburgh vs. Whitney.
165—McCready vs. Woodhull.
205—Burdell vs. La Coste.
287—Whitcom vs. Barry.
273—Crowley vs. Smith.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.

Nos.
5—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfeldt.
81—Nolan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
7—Gray vs. Wood.
9—Plumer vs. Stern.
11—Andrews vs. Brooklyn Dyewood Co.
15—Fleishauer vs. Tuska.
23—Security Ins. Co. vs. Schnitz.
1—Everett vs. Garrison.
62—Wilson vs. McLean.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and I. Co.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1474—Horn vs. American Mutual Life Ins. Co.
246—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. National Bank of America.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
326—Huntington vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
1884—Smith vs. Singheimer.
1906—Zimmerman vs. Schrenfeldt.
248—Brett vs. North American S. S. Co.
260—Wright vs. Holbrook.

Nos.
258—Stagg vs. Cumberland and Pennsylvania Coal Co.
272—Stokes vs. Johnson.
24—Bliss vs. Levy.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
14—French vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
1834—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.
172—Rogers vs. Moon.
228—Coleman vs. Poston.
256—Bradie vs. Andrews.
704—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
70—Bray vs. Boynton.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
1173—Fisk vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
93—Millan vs. Graham.
1043—Loftus vs. Novelty Iron Works.
97—Costello vs. Casey.
307—Myron vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
73—Goodenough Horse-shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.

Nos.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
163—Feeny vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
279—Solomon vs. Holzwasser.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpoel.
193—Cable vs. Jones.
39—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
313—Currie vs. Von Schoening.
1232—Gawtry vs. Becker.
1233—Welsh vs. Klemt.
1238—Welsh vs. Gray.
289—Kaas vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.
579—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.
442—Keim vs. McCormick.
116—Campbell vs. Preterre.
506—Simonson vs. Walker.
576—Justh vs. National Bank of Commonwealth.
394—Harrison vs. Tinker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
594—Klein vs. Young.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
384—Sayles vs. Collins et al.
608—Harris vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
350—Norris, administratrix, vs. Kobler.
326—Smith vs. Commonwealth F. I. Co.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
136—Funke vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
414—Gibson vs. Spratt.

Nos.
78—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr, &c.
338—Caspar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
568—Manley vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
112—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
402—Von Horsten vs. Krugon.
262—Burnet vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
260—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
260(A)—Same vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
260(B)—Same vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
298—Henderson vs. Mahoney.
600—McDaniels vs. Besson.
170—Bevans vs. Wright.
158—Faron vs. Richardson.
328—Hopkins vs. Bulkly.
356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
610—Stroub vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Set-down causes.

Nos.
221—Wood vs. Ziegler.
163—Schofield vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
366—Bleecker vs. Coulter.
446—Schweizer vs. Honig.
239—Seth Caldwell, Jr., vs. Charles H. Bass.
207—Suydam vs. Jackson.
278—Levy vs. McNulty.

Nos.
49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
300—Shipman vs. Pielstecker.
35—Costello vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
477—Isham vs. Robinson.
481—Wood vs. Merritt.

Regular order of General Calendar.

No. 489—Allen vs. Lindsley.
No. 491—Goshe vs. Raisbeck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2049—Horan vs. O'Brien.
4763½—Gedney vs. Beman.
4842—Meyer vs. Cohen.
4844—Folsom vs. Werner.
4806—Dubernett vs. Brady.
4815—Williams vs. Fuller.
4825—McReynolds vs. Eiseman.
4826—Pinckney vs. Aldrich.
4889—Meyer vs. Kemmer.
5198—Ely vs. Remington.

Nos.
4856—Neville vs. Tucker.
4857—McDonald vs. Horth.
4858—Bainbridge vs. McDonald.
4859—Barrett vs. Bainbridge.
4860—Washburn & Morn Manufacturing Co. vs. Lord.
4597—Hall vs. Wise.
5373—Same vs. same.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4627—Brown vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
4671—Deppisch vs. Rushford.
4706—Hagemann vs. Zecher.
4791—McBride vs. Contrell.
4747—Reymert vs. Bertrand.
4530—Hardy vs. Hession.
4173—Darrow vs. Raymond.

Nos.
4736—Harrington vs. Sexton.
4757—Meyer vs. Zundt.
4820—Tripler vs. Lawrence.
4812—Foley vs. Butler.
4848—Douglas vs. Becht.
4849—Hull vs. Newton.
4850—Zettner vs. Metzler.
4851—Holt vs. Hart.
4852—Griffin vs. Sherry.
4853—Colton vs. Klump.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

No. 4863—Somerfield vs. Jacoby.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.b3.110⅜	100	U. S. Express..... 35½
50,000	do..............110⅜	20000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cts.........b. c. 88⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109¼	10000	do............ 88⅜
21,000	do........b3.109⅜	100	Erie...........b. c. 22
50,000	do........s3.109⅜	200	Reading......... 98½
50,000	do........b3.109⅜	800	do............ 98⅜
10,000	do.........c.109½	1900	do........b. c. 97¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.110⅜	400	do............ 97⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20, R. c., '62.109	15	Mich. Cent....b. c.117½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.s3.108¼	200	L. S. & M. So.... 93⅝
20,000	do..........109	100	do..........c. 93⅝
45,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.107¼	100	do.......b. c. c. 93⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.107¼	700	do............ 93¾
16,000	do........s3.107⅛	150	Union Pacific..... 14
105,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108¼	200	do............ 14⅛
50,000	do........s3.108⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts..b. c.105
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.108⅜	300	Chi. & N. W....s30 72
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. 63¾	300	do............ 72⅛
2,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. bds. 94⅜	100	do..........b60 72⅜
5,000	N. C. 6s, sp. tax. 19	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref. 82¾
20,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 62½	20	Chi., C., Cin. & Ind. 88
5,000	do. Apl. & Oct. 64	107	Mil. & St. Paul..... 51⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s. 89½	300	do............ 51¼
5,000	do........... 89⅜	300	Chi. & R. Island..106
7,000	do........... 89½	700	do........s3.105¾
32,000	do........... 89⅜	500	do........b3.106
1,000	Alabama St. 8s. 96¾	200	do.......b10.106
3,000	Br'klyn 6s, W. L. 93	800	do...........105⅞
1,600	Mich. S., 2d M.. 95	500	do........s3.105¾
2,000	Cen. P. R. G. bds. 90⅜	500	do.......b30.106
6,000	Union P. R. 1st. 74⅛	100	do........b3.105⅞
7,000	do........... 74⅜	300	do.......b. c.105⅞
1,000	do........... 74⅜	200	M. & St. P. Pf. b10 73
5,000	Union P. 10s, In. 38⅛	1200	Tol., Wab. & W. 50⅜
4,000	Clev. & P., 4th.. 78	200	do............ 51
1,000	O. & M. Con. bds. 85½	5	P., Ft. W. & C. Gu. 93⅞
2,000	St. Louis & I. M. R., 1st m. bds. 89½	50	do.......b. c. 93⅞
3,000	do........... 89⅝	200	Del., Lack. & W..103⅜
2,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st. 82¾	10	do...........103⅜
15,000	do........... 82⅝	100	do...........103⅜
200	Phenix Bank.......105	100	Bos., H. & Erie..... 2
10	Continental Bank. 93½	400	Alton & T. Haute. 30
36	do........... 93	100	do............ 30¼
136	Western Un. Tel.. 45½	300	do............ 30½
300	Mariposa Pref..... 9	100	Al. & T. H. Pref. 56⅞
50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 42	100	Chi. & Alton......114⅜
200	do........... 41⅞	500	Ohio & Miss....s3 30⅛
50	Adams Express... 66½	100	do..........b3 30⅜
200	do........... 66⅜	118	Morris & Essex... 88⅜
300	N. Y. C. & H. R... 92⅜	40	do............ 88⅜
200	do....be. t. c. c. 92⅞	400	Han. & St. Jo..... 86
1400	do........... 92½	900	H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 99
500	do..........c. 92⅜	100	do............ 98⅝
		600	C., C. & I. Cent.. 18

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.110⅝	300	L. S. & Mich. So.. 93⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C., s3.........110½	500	do.......b. c. 93⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.........108½	300	Union Pac. R...... 14⅜
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.108⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts......105
7,000	Tenn. 6s, new.. 63½	900	do.......b. c.105
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old, b. c. 63¾	100	Chic. & N. West.. 71⅜
1,000	Va. 6s, new.... 61	100	C. & N. W. Pf., b. c. 82⅛
500	Georgia 6s..... 78½	400	N. J. Cent.......103⅛
5,000	Georgia 7s..... 89	100	do...........103⅛
20,000	N. C. Sp. T..... 19	300	do.......b. c.103⅛
1,000	S. C. 6s, new, April and Oct. 64	100	Chi. & R. I.......105⅝
5,000	N. C. Old B'ds. 45½	200	Mil. & St. P. R.... 51⅝
6,000	C. P. R. G. B'ds. 90½	150	do.......b. c. 51⅛
3,000	U. P. R. 1st.... 74½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref. 72⅞
500	West. U. Tel..... 46⅛	100	Chi. & Alton......114⅛
100	Canton Co....... 63¼	200	Ohio & Miss....... 31
100	Mariposa Pref..... 9	300	Morris & Essex... 88⅜
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 41⅞	100	H. & St. Jo....... 85⅝
300	do.......b. c. 41⅞	100	do............ 85⅛
100	U. S. Ex., b. c., b3. 38½	300	do............ 85
20030	N. Y. Cen. & H. ctfs.........b30. 88⅜	225	H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 98
		8	N. Y. & N. H. R..144½
		100	Erie R............ 22
		61	Mich. C. R.....b. c.117

MONDAY, Jan. 16—A. M.

There was an active business during the week past in Foreign Merchandise, both in current sales and in preparation for the trade later in the season. The amount of Customs paid in at New-York since the New-Year, eleven business days, is over six million of dollars, or fifty ℘ cent. more than the corresponding fortnight last year, and although this increase is owing in a good degree to the withdrawal of certain classes of Merchandise from Bond, under the revised duties, the increase in business has been going on steadily since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, and the Customs at New-York are now eight millions ahead of the previous year, and the consumption of Foreign Goods, (or goods marketed,) nearly twenty millions ahead. The increased entries to date are $25,081,000, but the amount still left in Bond has also increased. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are also on the advance as compared with last year (to date, $7,417,000,) although this was not felt until after the First of November. Previous to that time the Produce movement was $10,749,000 behind, while the remittances of Gold and Silver to Europe were $20,247,000 ahead, and are now $24,987,000 ahead of the previous year.

The Bank movement takes pretty much the course of last January. The Deposits have gone up during the fortnight $25,179,000; last year in the corresponding two weeks, $23,266,000. The Banks hold $8,520,000 less Gold and Gold Notes than this time last year, but this is owing to the relative situation of the Treasury on the first of the year, when the Government owned $12,464,000 more than at the beginning of 1870, viz.:

	Jan. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1871.
Gold in Treasury	$109,189,476	$107,802,281
Gold Notes out	40,170,380	26,149,000
Government Balance	$68,989,096	$81,653,281
In New-York Banks	31,828,935	21,828,935
In New-York Banks, Jan. 14	37,510,467	28,990,404
Government Balance, Jan. 14	*58,000,000	71,243,500

* Not official.

The rates for Money during the week were 6@7 ℘ cent., and the market generally undisturbed. The price of Gold made a partial advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. about the middle of the week, but fell back to the starting-point, 110⅝ ℘ cent. At the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds of the United States advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and the Railways left off higher on New-York Central and most of the Western list, while Reading closed nearly 1 ℘ cent. weaker. Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail advanced each 1¼@1½ ℘ cent.

The Cotton Trade is now 361,000 bales ahead of the last crop movement in receipts at all the ports, and 301,000 bales ahead in the exports to Foreign markets. The last compare in quantity and values (approximately) as follows:

Cotton.	Jan. 14, 1870.	Jan. 14, 1871.
Bales exported	787,409	1,088,682
Price Middling	25⅜ cents.	15⅜ cents.
Price of Gold	121⅝ ℘ ct.	110⅝ ℘ ct.
Currency value	*$96,426,000	*$81,606,000
Gold value	81,094,000	67,105,000
Specie from New-York	$17,401,000	$42,389,000
Decreased value Cotton Export		13,989,000
Increased Specie Export		24,988,000
Difference to Jan. 14		$10,999,000

*Say, per bale, last year $125, and this year $75 per bale.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,632,995
Increase in Specie	2,632,213
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,544,501
Increase in Deposits	11,364,949
Decrease in Circulation	64,913

	Jan. 15, '70.	Jan. 14, '71.	Jan. 7, '71.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,435,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,898	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,898	$86,564,800	$86,564,800
Loans	259,101,106	269,211,022	265,578,027
Gold and Gold Notes	37,510,467	28,990,404	26,358,191
Other Legal Tenders	52,248,475	50,575,911	49,031,410
Deposits	202,396,321	213,403,774	202,038,825
Circulation	33,966,823	32,049,865	32,114,718
In Sub-Treasury	83,893,455	72,719,491	69,389,979

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Jan. 7, '71.	Jan. 14, '71.	Jan. 15, '70.
On deposit	$202,038,825	$213,403,774	$202,596,331
Circulation	32,114,718	32,049,865	33,966,823
Total	$234,153,543	$245,453,639	$236,563,154
25 ℘ cent. would be	58,538,386	61,363,409	59,090,788
They hold In Gold and Green-backs	75,389,601	79,566,315	89,758,942
Excess	$16,851,215	$18,202,906	$30,668,154
Rate for money	7 ℘ ct.	7 ℘ ct.	7 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to $5,640,792, against the total entries of $4,357,548 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,774,187, against $3,518,756 same week last year. The export of Specie, $495,373, against $232,923 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,979,990. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 26,184 bales.

Our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the first of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1870, known at the Treasury *as the Fiscal Year* 1871.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$23,610,215	November	$25,383,162
August	29,829,299	December	*28,277,783
September	26,903,368	Jan. 7	3,541,829
October	22,443,471	Jan. 14	5,640,792
Total since July 1			$165,629,939
Against same date 1870			140,548,308
Increase since July 1			$25,081,631

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	November	$24,913,352
August	13,892,530	December	*22,124,881
September	16,082,468	Jan. 4	4,187,739
October	16,659,404	Jan. 11	4,774,187
Total since July 1			$119,356,534
Against same date 1870			111,939,097
Increase since July 1			$7,417,437
Gold Jan. 14, 1871, 110⅝ ℘ cent.			
Gold Jan. 15, 1870, 121⅝ ℘ cent.			

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	November	$4,896,257
August	10,087,040	December	*2,470,090
September	4,618,850	Jan. 7	451,997
October	2,416,856	Jan. 14	495,373
Total since July 1			$42,369,014
Against same date 1870			17,401,053
Increase since July 1			$24,967,961

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,139,760	July	$17,494,781
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
Jan. 7	3,168,264	Jan. 7	9,243,127
Jan. 14	2,970,990	Jan. 14	3,819,933
Total 1871	$76,930,758	Total 1871	$56,474,484
Total 1870	68,925,986	Total 1870	57,477,806

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 15, '70.
American Gold	110⅝@111⅛@110⅝	121⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅝@109⅜	115⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅜@108⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	107@107⅜	112⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	91⅛@92⅝	92⅞
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	87⅛@88⅛	87⅜
Rock Island	104⅞@107@105⅝	105⅞
Lake Shore	92⅛ with div.@89⅛ ex. d.	84
North-western	70⅞@71⅞	73⅛
Reading	98⅛@98	94⅜
North-western Preferred	82⅛@83⅞@82⅛	86⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛@31⅛@30⅜	25⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅛@42@41⅛	42⅛
St. Paul Pref	72⅜@73@72⅜	86⅛
St. Paul Com	49⅜@51⅜@51⅛	73⅛
New Tennessee 6s	62@64⅛@63⅛	47⅜
Toledo and Wabash	49⅞@50⅞	73⅛
Central Pacific bonds	90⅛@90⅞	90⅞
Union Pacific bonds	72⅛@74⅞	81⅛
West. Union Telegraph	45⅛@46⅛	32⅛
Erie	22⅛@21⅞	22⅛

The Bank return for the week shows another very large gain in the general line of Deposits, $11,364,949 since last Monday; of which $2,632,213 was in Gold and $1,544,501 in Greenbacks. The Loans increase $3,632,995. This movement denotes ease in the Money market at 6@7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, although the report of the day is that the Banks connected with the City finances have called in some considerable loans from the Brokers, in preparation for paying off certain Revenue Bonds of the City and County of New-York. The exact sum to be redeemed is not mentioned. The market left off easy at 7 ℘ cent. with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

The Treasury Office paid out on Gold Interest for the day $678,000, making for the week $3,819,933, and received for Gold Customs for the day $564,000, making for the week $2,979,990. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday, and bought $1,000,000 United States 5-20s on the day before.

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than on Friday, and the market barely steady at the close of the day, at 110⅝ ℘ cent. The advance a few days since to 111@111⅛ ℘ cent. seems to have hastened the presentation at the Treasury office of January coupons to avail of the better price of Gold. The market has had to take nearly two millions from the Treasury in excess of the Customs paid in.

Exchange on London leaves off firm at 109¼ ℘ cent. 60 days, and 110 for sight Bills of the best class.

The Stock Exchange was active in the Public Funds, nearly a million of United States 5-20s being taken off the market by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., who had the credit of buying for their London house, on the strong Cable figures of the morning, although it is, perhaps, quite as likely that they acted upon orders from the South and West for banking purposes. In either case the Bonds go out of the Street, and the further sum of $2,000,000 will be taken out by the Treasury next Wednesday for the Sinking Fund.

The Southern State Bonds had a further recovery on the South Carolina Six ℘ cents; the Missouris were in demand and one-half ℘ cent. higher, and the Tennessees were steady.

A large business was done in the Railway Stocks, though as much in the way of realizing on the advance of Thursday and Friday as on any other account. The prices were generally lower through the forenoon, closing up with a fair measure of steadiness.

After the late Boards as compared with Friday night the following quotations were made:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 14.	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅛
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅜	63⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅛	88⅜
Reading Railroad	99	98
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅜	105⅞
North-west Common	72⅛	71⅜
North-west Preferred	83⅝	82⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73	72⅞
St. Paul Common	51⅝	51⅜
Lake Shore	93⅞	*89⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31	30⅝
Toledo and Wabash	50⅝	50⅜
Western Telegraph	46⅛	46⅛
Erie	21⅞	21⅞

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14.

Gold receipts	$1,273,916 16
Gold payments	1,712,201 43
Gold balance	61,373,949 97
Currency receipts	1,017,764 02
Currency payments	1,014,984 79
Currency balance	10,345,542 26
Customs	564,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	906,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	111	5-20 coupon, 1867	108⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	111	5-20 coupon, 1868	108⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	109⅛	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	108⅛	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	108⅛	6s Currency	110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	63½	Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '81	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	63⅝	Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '86	100
Va. 6s, new bds	61⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	50	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Ga. 6s	79	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	89	Ill. War Loan	100
Ga. 7s, gold bds	94⅛	Ind. 6 ℘ ct. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	45⅛	Ind. 5 ℘ ct	100
N. Car. F. A., '66	36	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '73	98
N. Car. new bds	22⅛	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '78	98
N. Car. S. Tax	19	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '83	100
S. Car. new bds	63⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., '78	100
S. Car., Ap. & Oct.	63	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	104⅛
Mo. 6s	89⅛	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	104⅛
Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Is	88⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102⅛
La. 6s	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102⅛
California 7s	106⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102⅛
Conn. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102⅛
Rhode Island 6s	99	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Arkansas 6s, funded	58		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Tol. & Wab. cons. conv.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87	Han. & Naples 1st	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gt. West. 1st, '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
Erie 1st Ext	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
Erie 7s, 2d idd., '79	90	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	89	Morris & Essex 1st	100⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	83	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. new bds	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101⅛
Harlem 1st	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	95
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	90⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	92
Alb. & Susq. 1st	105	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Alb. & Susq. 2d	92	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	85
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	116	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78⅛
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	109	Chic. & Alt. 1st	100⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	93⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds	90⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	85⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds	74⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	57⅛	Penn. R. R. Bds	90
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	84⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	80⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	105⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	72	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	86
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mar. & Cin. 1st	89
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st	89
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96	Joliet & Chic. 1st	104
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	100	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	82
Lack. & West. Bds	100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	82⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	82
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	92⅛	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	67
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds	78	Bost., H. & E. guar.	22

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132	N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k	95
Manhattan	153	Central National	102
Merchants	112	Fourth National	106
Mechanics	132½	Ninth National	110
Union	142	Tenth National	120
America	143	Gold Exchange	70
City	220	Del. & Hudson Canal	119
Phenix	105	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Tradesmen's	146	American Coal	33
Mechanics & Traders	136	Spring Mo'ntain Coal	40
Merchants Ex.	100	Canton Co., Balt.	68
Leather Manufact'rs	210	Consol. Coal of Md.	20
Commerce	117½	Cumb. Coal & Iron	28
Broadway	290	Western Union Tel.	46⅛
Ocean	84	Quicksilver Mining	4
Mercantile	124½	Quicksilver Pref'd	7½
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Metropolitan	125	Mariposa Pref'd	8⅛
People's	137½	Boston Water Power	19⅛
Grocers'	116	Adams Express	66
Nassau	107	Wells-Fargo Express	35
Corn Exchange	125	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
Continental	93	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	42
Commonwealth	98	United States Ex.	36
Importers & Traders	157	Pacific Mail	41⅛
Manuf' & Merchants'	95		

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. have now thoroughly organized their Foreign Exchange Department, Wall-street, corner of Nassau, ground floor, in connection with Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., No. 41 Lombard-street, London, and advertise to open commercial credits, circular credits to travelers, available in all parts of the world; to make transfers of Money by Cable, and to execute orders in Securities.

The Cleveland and Columbus Road has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1, at the Union Trust Company.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Chicago *Railway Review* has the following interesting account of the Des Moines Valley Road, whose First Mortgage Land Grant 8 ℘ cent. Bonds (Currency Interest) are already well known to the public through the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. The Mortgage embraces, besides the Road, 466,000 Acres of first-class agricultural and coal Lands in Iowa, the proceeds of which, as fast as realized, must be devoted to the purchase of the Bonds at market price, until the price (as in the case of the Illinois Central) reaches 120 ℘ cent., when they can be called in at that price and accrued Interest.

This road is now operated from Keokuk, on the Mississippi River, to Fort Dodge, 250 miles. It runs through Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, and connects with all the railroads running across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri River.

The Des Moines Valley is celebrated for the richness and beauty of its soil and abundance of coal and water. There is no finer agricultural country in the West. The road has a large land grant which, it is thought, will not sufficient to cancel most, if not all, its bonded debt.

It is the intention of the Company to extend the road next year from Fort Dodge to the State line of Minnesota—about eighty-five miles—to connect at some point on the said line with a Minnesota road, by which the lumber of that State can be reached, the transportation of which will give the road a very large traffic. The Des Moines Valley Railroad will secure a large business by the transportation of coal, supplying all the country above Fort Dodge and a great portion below. The whole country from Keokuk to the State line of Minnesota is being rapidly settled. The Des Moines River affords fine water-power, and already many flourishing manufacturing establishments are in operation. This road will, at no distant day, have a large local business, and it now offers peculiar advantages to shippers of stock or produce destined to any point east of the Mississippi, on account of the competition of the several roads terminating at Keokuk and opposite. At all the other towns in Iowa there is but one road running east; Keokuk has three, and four others are in progress. The bridge across the river at Keokuk will be completed in February; this will add largely to the business of the road. There is another advantage in shipping from any part of North-western Iowa by this road to Keokuk, as the navigation by the Mississippi River is reached, so that shippers can take their choice by water or rail south.

At Keokuk all the roads built and in contemplation have united to improve the ample grounds which the city has granted for the erection of a Union depot of sufficient magnitude to accommodate all their wants.

The receipts from operations of the Fitchburg Railroad, for the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From passengers		$445,777 76
From freight		584,360 25
From mails		8,041 67
From rents and interest		24,960 49
From express		22,797 22
Total		$1,085,937 27
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$113,165 15	
Repairs of bridges	16,884 18	
Repairs of locomotives	93,480 43	
Repairs of cars	89,992 67	
Repairs of structures	38,813 15	
Renewals of iron	62,862 09	
Fuel	85,313 90	
Oil and waste	9,712 10	
Freight expenses	106,743 31	
Passenger expenses	79,828 63	
Switchmen, &c.	19,953 54	
Removing ice and snow	3,606 25	
Taxes and insurance	84,014 70	
Gratuities and damages	9,042 53	
Salaries and office expenses	20,238 15	833,651 78
Net earnings		$252,285 49

The Company have 35 locomotives, 42 passenger, 11 baggage, 399 eight-wheel and 331 four-wheel merchandise cars and 36 gravel cars. Number of miles run by locomotives, 538,088; number of passengers carried, 1,630,975; number carried one mile, 20,328,234; tons of merchandise carried, 528,846; tons of merchandise carried one mile, 13,563,559.

The assets of the corporation on the 30th of September last were as follows:

Notes receivable	$118,525 54
Cash	62,514 56
Due from connecting railroads	17,006 47
Total	$189,046 57

And the liabilities were:

Premium on stock	$32,497 92	
Unclaimed dividends	5,444 00	
Unclaimed State tax	2 81	
United States mails	399 36	38,344 09
Excess of assets Sept. 30, 1870		$150,702 48

The corporation also owns real estate purchased for railroad purposes, valued at $201,181 04; also fuel, iron, lumber and other materials for renewals and repairs, valued at $111,388 11.

TRIAL BALANCE, SEPT. 30, 1870.

Total of construction as per construction accounts	$3,640,000 00
Cattle market and new bridges	40,959 00
Cash	62,514 56
Notes receivable	118,525 54
Fuel	29,341 00
Stock materials	60,047 11
Real estate	201,181 04
Receipts from freight	19,687 25
Total	$4,182,255 50
Capital stock	$3,640,000 00
Profit and loss	501,230 63
Receipts from passengers	2,680 78
Premiums on new stock	32,497 92
Unclaimed dividends	5,444 00
Unclaimed State tax	2 81
United States mails	399 36
Total	$4,182,255 50

President—WM. B. STEARNS. Directors—Wm. B. Stearns, Alvah Crocker, W. E. Faulkner, P. B. Brigham, W. A. Brigham. Treasurer—M. D. Benson. Superintendent—C. L. Heywood.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT.

CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at ninety and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

☞ IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London,
We are prepared to purchase and sell
STERLING EXCHANGE,
To issue
Commercial Credits and Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world,
TO EXECUTE ORDERS IN SECURITIES,
To make
CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY,
And to transact any business pertaining to an
AMERICAN BANKING-HOUSE IN LONDON.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

☞ GEORGE A. WICKS ceased to have any interest in or connection with our business, Jan. 1, 1871.
FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, if allowed to run until 1875, will pay but FOUR PER CENT. Gold on the investment at present market rates, while they are likely to be funded at a lower rate of interest before that time.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, at present market price, will pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. in gold on the investment, and cannot be called in or the interest reduced under twenty-five years.

A difference of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. may be realized in exchanging Government Bonds for Central Pacifics, or saved in making new investments.

The safety and value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

The value of the property, the immense and increasing revenues of the Company, and its able and honorable management, assure the security of the principal and prompt and regular payment of interest beyond question.

We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	Pork, bbls	849
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Beef, pkgs	50
Cotton, bales	3,795	Lard, pkgs	1,169
Dried Fruit, pkgs	209	Cut-meats, pkgs	889
Eggs, bbls	193	Butter, pkgs	1,655
Flour, bbls	11,705	Cheese, pkgs	253
Wheat, bushels	3,450	Stearine, pkgs	100
Corn, bushels	8,250	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,924
Oats, bushels	5,750	Pea-nuts, bags	155
Grass-seed, bushels	2,374	N. O. Molasses, bbls.	124
Beans, bushels	1,351	N. O. Sugar, hhds	288
Peas, bushels	150	N. O. Sugar, bbls	65
Corn-meal, bags	738	Starch, bxs	900
B'kwheat Flour, bags	71	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hops, bales	217	Tobacco, bxs & cases	3
Hides, No.	1,000	Whisky, bbls	631
Hides, bdls	671	Wool, bales	249
Leather, sides	11,445		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—1,200 tcs. Beef, 872 boxes Bacon, 503 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Flour, 500 bags Clover-seed, 20 boxes Flavine, 2,765 boxes Cheese, 605 bbls. Pork, 170 pkgs. Lard, 14 cases Lamps, 1 box Sewing-machines, 30 bbls. Potatoes, 7 tcs. Bladders, 11 cases Canned Goods, 38 boxes Hams, 503 bbls. Tallow.

By the ship *John Allen*, for London—3,463 bbls. Flour, 20,553 bushels Wheat, 1,440 Staves, 223 bags Clover-seed.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—2 cases Sewing-machines, 4 bbls. Sperm-oil, 163 casks Sperm-oil, 2,380 tierces Lard, 100 bbls. Beans, 228 sacks Salt, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,827 bushels Wheat, 30 bbls. Zinc, 780 bags Clover-seed, 100 bbls. Pork, 6,000 Staves, 141 boxes Bacon, 25 bags Rubber, 43 hhds. Tobacco, 251 tierces Beef, 161 boxes Clocks, 67 bbls. Apples.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls are inactive at $8 75@$9 25 ℘ 100 lbs.; stock, 483 bbls.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet since our last, but prices have been well supported, on quite moderate offerings. We quote: Java at 18c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 15c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb., closing firmly. Sales 5,298 bales for early delivery, (of which 607 bales were to arrive,) including 4,007 bales to shippers, 1,025 bales to spinners, 66 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also, 7,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14 15-16c., 100 bales at 15c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c.; April, 300 bales at 15 7-16c., 400 bales at 15⅜c.; Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales for January for 500 bales for March. And to-day, for January, 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 15c., 200 bales, delivered 16th, at 14⅞c.; February, 400 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 200 bales at 15⅛c.; February, 100 bales, and March, 100 bales, at 15 5-16c. together; March, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 7-16c., 200 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 200 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15½c., 200 bales at 15⅝c.; 400 bales, free on board at Mobile, private terms; 1,100 bales, free on board at Galveston, private terms.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	27,215
Receipts last week	28,225
Receipts the preceding week	28,819
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	504,288
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	803
Exports since Sept. 1	278,659
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	333,507
Estimated stock here	77,500

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	44,593	206,393	32,726	12,578
Mobile	15,546	56,821	4,814	......
Galveston	9,384	58,758	......	......
Florida	493	......	......	......
Savannah	27,737	78,061	18,381	5,730
Charleston	20,800	36,890	1,210	2,300
New-York	15,040	77,457	17,114	967
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	9,509	35,530	562	1,680
Total this week	132,102	549,910	74,807	23,255
Previously reported	1,763,911	......	870,200	137,109
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	1,896,013	549,910	945,007	160,364
Same time last year	1,501,777	437,062	513,075	279,172

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	550,000	366,030	300,540
Afloat from India	72,000	70,300	113,000
Afloat from America	300,000	171,000	131,000
Stock in London	62,250	122,240	159,796
Afloat for London	18,000	25,800	66,000
Stock in Havre	50,750	65,040	54,496
Afloat for Havre	607	59,298	51,465
Stock in Bremen	3,972	2,717	8,692
Afloat for Bremen	9,824	17,425	10,633
Stock in United States ports	549,910	437,062	304,231
Stock in the interior towns	114,635	104,113	67,713
Total	1,731,958	1,441,025	1,287,560
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	290,933	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	464,398
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	100,000	67,000	95,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8⅜c.	11⅛d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅛c.	25⅜c.	30c.
Price of Gold	110⅝	121⅝	136⅛

Stocks in the Interior Towns Jan. 14.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	18,640	20,923
Columbus, Ga.	12,870	16,124
Macon, Ga.	14,915	18,077
Selma, Ala.	11,650	8,124
Montgomery, Ala.	12,063	16,328
Memphis, Tenn.	38,157	21,143
Nashville, Tenn.	6,330	3,384
Total	114,635	104,113

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-9. Receipts.	1868-9. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,421	1,397	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,283	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,332	17,646	2,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,341	4,979	26,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,613	51,106	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,330	25,506	65,867	14,744
Oct. 16	52,622	10,647	67,555	34,916	73,064	20,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,369	83,284	49,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,969	107,929	72,985
Nov. 13	73,260	45,272	93,045	55,858	131,203	66,882
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808	124,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	128,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,040	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,891	157,678	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,358
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431	132,102	98,063

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870.	1871.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,948
Received since	1,501,777	1,896,013
Total	1,512,688	1,971,962
Exported	792,247	1,105,371
Present stock	437,062	549,910
Balance to spinners	283,379	316,681

Bombay Shipments—By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870. Great Brit.	1870. Continent.	1869. Great Brit.	1869. Continent.
Exports, Jan. 1 to Jan. 6, inclusive	14,000	....	....	....
Previously reported	....	....	....	....
Total	14,000	....	....	....

Excess to Great Britain .... 14,000 bales.
Receipts into Bombay for same week .... 15,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited movement reported in State and Western Flour since our last, but, with a reduced offering of desirable lots available, prices have been quoted very firm for all grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,730 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 20@$6 50; very good to fancy, $6 50@$6 80; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 40@$6 70 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 50@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 00
Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 45@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 45@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates. Sales reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 75 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 75@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been pretty actively sought after at $4@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 35 for Southern, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in fair demand at from $3@$3 30 ℘ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 65@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra.	6 75@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 75@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull today. The demand from all sources has been light. Shippers have been bidding reservedly, on the basis of $1 48 for prime new No. 2 Spring, afloat, at which one load was reported sold, but holders have been asking $1 49@$1 50, generally the latter, and have not been eager to place stock. A load of new No. 2 Spring, in store, was taken by a local miller at $1 46½c. ℘ bushel. Some inquiry was noted for old and mixed Spring, within the range of from $1 27½@$1 37½; also for Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 45@$1 53, mostly on the basis of $1 50@$1 51 for Amber; and for White Western at from $1 52½@$1 65 ℘ bushel, but the dealings in these descriptions have been mainly in a jobbing way. At the close, the market, though dull, was quoted strong, with a very scant offering of desirable samples at the quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 52½@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 53, chiefly at $1 50@$1 51 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 49 bid, afloat; No. 2 do. $1 48 afloat, and $1 46½ in store; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 27½@$1 37½; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 45@$1 53; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 45@$1 52½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in limited supply and quoted higher, with a good demand noted, chiefly from home-trade buyers, but in part for export, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at 79c.@81c., chiefly at 80c.@81c. for New Mixed Western; 81c.@83c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 81c.@93c. for White do.; 73c.@77c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at from 90c.@$1 02½ for poor ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been quiet at previous rates; sales, 6,700 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 12, afloat, and State at 85c. ℘ bushel. Barley-malt has been inactive, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State at 85c.@$1 05, ℘ bushel. Oats have been dealt in very sparingly, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at 56c.@62½c., as extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 58½c.@59½c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 60½c.@61c. for do. afloat; 60½c.@61c. for State; 58c.@60c. for Jersey; and 60c.@62½c., on track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 500 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, 3,463 bbls. Flour and 20,553 bushels Wheat for London, 2,000 bbls. Flour and 12,827 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 80c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 72,173 Hides and 368 bales do. Sales, 73,075 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 25,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@25 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; 700 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 25 lbs., 22c., gold, as they run; 25,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., private terms; 850 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Bogota, 19 lbs., private terms; 2,775 Dry Parnahuba, 16 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Caraccas, 22½ lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Port-au-Platte, 16 lbs., private terms; 550 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Red River, 22 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 2,850 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 20@24 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, to arrive, 41 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 41 lbs., 13c., gold, selected; 400 Wet-salted Porto Rico, 45 lbs., 11c., currency, as they run; 2,300 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 60@80 lbs., 12c., currency, as they run; 1,450 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 69,430 Hides and 850 bales, (same time last year 29,000 Hides,) as follows: 28,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 8,500 Dry Central American, 7,200 Dry Minas, 1,600 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,900 Dry California, 600 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 5,900 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,950 Dry and Salted Mexican, 9,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 3,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, 1,200 Wet-salted West India, 672 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 187 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been quite dull, since our last, at from 6c.@14c. for New Crop, at 4c.@8c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 217 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a very light trade reported, since our last, at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales, 170 bbls. New-Orleans, at 67c.@73c.; and 34 hhds. Demerara at 40c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 28c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 50c.@75c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite dull on the steady basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been dull and without change as to nominal values. Spirits Turpentine has been offered less freely, and has been in rather more request within a range of from 48c.@49c. from dock and yard, for merchantable, closing at 48½c.@49c. ℘ gallon; sales, 160 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 12½@$8 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 20@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been held firmly at 14c. ℘ gallon, on a light offering, but has been without animation. Shipping Crude has been in some request, and quoted strong in the local market at 18½c.@18¾c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, the market was dull, and quotations were quite nominal. At the Creek, the advanced figures of $3 70@$4 for Upper and Lower Road deliveries were maintained, on, however, a less active movement, even on speculative account. Refined has been scarce and in rather more request, on the basis of 24½c. for Standard White, early delivery, with 25c. generally asked; 2,000 bbls. were reported sold, buyer next six months, at 26c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White were reported sold for January and February delivery at 23½c., with 23½c. bid and 24½c. asked for January alone; 23½c. quoted as the February price, 24½c. for March, 24½c. for April, and 25c.@25½c. for May. The export clearances thence include 63,064 gallons for Cork or Falmouth and orders; and 1,000 gallons, in cases, for Bermuda. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand, within a range of 28½c.@29½c. ℘ gallon; sales, 2,300 cases, at 28½c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been dull and nominal at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, 14½c. in cases, and 4½c. in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for new and old Mess Pork, and for extra Prime do. at very well supported rates. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 1,250 bbls. at $21@$21 25, closing at $21 for new Mess; $16@$17 75 for new Prime and extra Prime, and $19 50 for old Mess; and $19 50@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted on the basis of $21 for Western Mess, seller January and February; sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in more request at advanced prices. We now quote the range at from 8c.@8⅝c., chiefly at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Western, and 8½c.@9¼c. for City. Cut-meats are in better request at firmer rates; sales have been reported of 650 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in request at a shade better prices; sales of 650 boxes at 11½c. for City Short Clear; 11c. for City Long do.; 11c. for Western Short Clear; 10½c.@10¾c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Western Cumberland, ℘ lb. Lard has been in active demand, mostly for export, at firm and buoyant rates for prime qualities. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,430 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11½c.@12½c. for poor No. 1 to choice steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@12⅝c. for new Western Steam, and 12c.@12½c. for City, ℘ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller January at 12½c., and April 13½c. ℘ lb., showing a firmer market. Beef has been in fair demand and firm; sales have been reported of 215 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been fairly active at $26@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess ℘ tierce; sales 750 tcs. Beef Hams have been inquired for at $28@$30 50 for large and job lots ℘ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter has been saleable and steady, including State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,655 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 5c.@16½c. as extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 253 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet and depressed in price; sales, 3,000 lbs. Maranham, 4,000 lbs. Central American and 1,500 lbs. Porto Cabello; receipts, 10 bales Honduras, 14 bales Porto Cabello, 38 bales from Aspinwall and 360 bundles from Ciudad Bolivar. We quote: Honduras Deer, 39c.; San Juan, 35c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.@38c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 38c.@39c., gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@30c., currency, ℘ lb. Goat have been steady and in fair request; sales, 91 bales Payta, 100 bales Cape, 75 bales Mexican and 40 bales Curacao; receipts, 227 bales Curacao and 140 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Tampico Goat, 52c.@55c.; Matamoras, 52c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 46c.@50c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c., currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, each, 40c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered rather less freely, and have been quoted somewhat steadier as to price, on a moderate trade. Sales 221 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, Demerara, at from 9¾c.@11⅛c.; and 1,775 boxes Havana, chiefly at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅝c.@10c. ℘ lb. Refined have been in moderate request, ranging from 11½c.@14c. The current quotations for Hards were 13¾c.@14c.; A's, 13¼c.@13½c.; B's, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Extra C's, 12¾c.@13c., and Yellow, 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c.; also, small lots of Stearine at 9c.@12½c., and of Grease at 7c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and quoted rather dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in small lots, at 92½c.@93c., chiefly at 92½c., for iron-bound pkgs., ℘ gallon. Receipts 359 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very limited business reported, since our last, and rates have been without remarkable alteration. The offerings of Produce have been on a restricted scale. The inquiry for Petroleum vessels has been light. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton, at ⅝d. by steam, and 9-32d.@11-32d. by sail, ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at about 3s. ℘ bbl.; 650 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d.@6s., chiefly at 6s. ℘ tierce; 500 boxes Bacon, 450 tcs. Lard and 1,350 boxes Cheese, at 35s.@40s.; 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 35s.; and 25 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, to fill up promptly, at 8½d. ℘ bushel; 400 pkgs. Provisions, part at 30s., and 400 bags Clover-seed at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Hamburg, 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; 150 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 300 bags Clover-seed at 35s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 1,250 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LOVE AND INTRIGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, Fenno, Miss Selden and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Lanagan, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Barry.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
MAZEPPA and HIS LAST LEGS. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Drew.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

"A Policy-holder who does not want to be a victim," should have accompanied his communication with his card.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The French authorities, according to a London telegram, have protested against the bombardment of Paris, on the ground that it was begun without the formal notification sanctioned by the usages of warfare among civilized nations. Thursday's bombardment of Paris is said to have been fearful, especially from the south. The outside forts show signs of distress. A telegram received in London from Versailles, on Friday, states that the mines and countermines around Fort Mont Vélerien are in such close proximity that a collision is momentarily expected. The German fire was slackened on the 13th inst., the French reply continuing weak. Advices from the beleaguered capital, to the 12th, by way of Bordeaux, represent the population to be undaunted. Sixteen thousand of Gen. Chauzy's army were captured by the Germans between the 6th and the 12th inst., besides twelve cannon and *mitrailleuses.* Bordeaux telegrams insist that Gen. Chauzy is retreating to new-positions in excellent order. The corps of Jaureziberry crossed the Sarthe on Thursday, fighting during the passage with three divisions of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg. The towns of Le Mans and St. Corneile were entered simultaneously on Thursday by German troops and occupied. A large quantity of stores were captured at both places. The French in the east, according to Gen. Bourbaki's reports, have captured the villages of Arcy and St. Marie, and reoccupied Dijon, Gray, Lure and Vesoul. The Prussians at Dieppe exacted 50,000 francs from the city. The capture of the fortified town of Perrone by the Germans secures a line of advance for the German reinforcements. The siege of Givet, on the Belgian border, has been raised. The defenders of Havre had a fight with the Germans at Bourneville, at the close of which they retired in good order. Bismarck's reply to the Minister of State of Luxembourg has been made public. It proposes that the Duchy appoint the German Consul as mediator.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Opposition journals in London deplore the return to Parliament of Mr. Martin....The Conference on the Eastern difficulty has been summoned to meet in London on the 17th inst....Extraordinary exertions are made to place the British Navy in a serviceable condition....The *City of Brooklyn* is believed in England to be safe....The Greek Government promises to punish the Marathon assassins....The ships *Caliope* and *Crescent* collided in the Mersey, a day or two ago, and were sunk. The ship *Burton*, of New-York, for Bilboa, is stranded near the latter port.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate, Saturday. The House, after some unimportant preliminary business, resumed the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, moved that the salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court be increased to $10,500 a year, and that of each Associate Justice to $10,000. Mr. Hale, of Maine, proposed $8,500 for the Chief-Justice, and $8,000 for the other Justices. After considerable debate Mr. Hale's amendment was adopted, and the House adjourned, leaving two pages of the bill yet to be considered.

GENERAL.

The people of Whitehall, N. Y., are protesting against the work of bridging Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, which has already commenced.

A large number of prominent Cubans have published a declaration of their unalterable adhesion to Spain and the Spanish cause. Some of them have been suspected, in former days, of sympathy with the revolution.

Gen. Stoneman, Commander of the Department of the Pacific, has issued an order declaring his intention to prosecute a relentless Winter campaign against the Pinal and Tonto Indians in Arizona.

Over sixteen per cent. of all the merchandise imported into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1870, was the product of slave-labor, and nearly twenty-two per cent. of all the Customs receipts of the country is derived from these products.

An arrangement has been made by the Post-office Department which secures a regular daily transportation of the mails to and from the Pacific Coast. There has been, heretofore, an irregularity from the want of a Sunday mail from Chicago to Omaha.

They have sufficient snow and sleet at St. Louis to crush in the roofs of the houses.

By an order issued on Friday, the First, Second, and Third Revenue Districts of New-York are, on the 1st of February, to form the First District; the Fourth and Sixth become the Second; the Fifth and Seventh will be the Third; the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirty-second, the other districts of this City, remain unchanged. A similar consolidation takes place in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and is subsequently to be carried out throughout the country.

Mr. Bliss, of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., of this City, has been elected President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in place of Oliver Ames, resigned.

The Fenians of Boston are preparing a reception for their brethren just released from English prisons, who are coming over to this country.

The Educational bill now before the Ontario Assembly makes the schools free and attendance upon them compulsory.

A mulatto woman brings a suit in Cincinnati, and places her damages at $20,000 for being kidnapped and sold into slavery in 1853.

Bishop Doane has drawn up for the private use of the congregations of the Diocese of Albany and also for the churches, a prayer for rain, in view of the unparalleled scarcity of water at this season.

There is to be a gathering at the Astor House, to-day, of such scientific students and scholars from the prominent colleges of the country as are desirous of accompanying the Commissioners to San Domingo.

Numerous Arion Societies and other masquerading associations have been invited to take part in the great pavement celebration in Washington, on the 20th and 21st of February.

The steamer *T. L. McGill*, from St. Louis, for New-Orleans, was burned on Saturday night, on Shoo Fly bar, and several persons who leaped overboard were drowned.

The True Causes of Business Depression.

In estimating the causes and extent of the business depression that prevails, it is not necessary to speculate upon influences which affect all societies, or to ascribe to the action of Government a power it does not possess. The growth of non-producing classes is not peculiar to this country, nor is there any special connection between it and the "hard times" of which almost everybody speaks. The nearly total disappearance of the apprenticeship system, and the consequent decrease of skilled labor, are indeed facts which to Americans possess a painful significance. They proceed in part from the tolerance extended toward mechanics who are deficient in thoroughness, in new districts, where mechanics of any sort are sure of employment; in part from the impatience under training which is one of the worst characteristics of the rising generation; and in some degree also from the mistaken rules of trades-unions. But the disproportion existing between the producers and the non-producers dates far back, and has long supplied problems which the old schools of political economy have failed to solve. It affects the condition and reward of labor all over the civilized world, and has no particular bearing upon the dulness of which our manufacturers and traders complain.

The amount and forms of taxation enter more directly into the question. The cost of labor, the ability to compete with foreign producers, the profitableness of capital, and the charges upon business—are all more or less affected by the fiscal burdens that are borne. For this reason, it is desirable, to reduce as much and as rapidly as possible the taxation imposed by the General Government. The policy that exacts large amounts annually in excess of the legitimate governmental requirements, solely to pay off liabilities which have not matured, is as suicidal as it is unjust. Money is worth more to business men than the saving in interest which the premature reduction of debt effects. The continued collection of heavy taxes, for no other purpose than the formation of a surplus to be used in redeeming bonds bearing six per cent. interest in gold is, therefore, unwise, considered simply as a business transaction. Even more disastrous are Customs duties, which multiply the difficulties of manufacturing industry by augmenting the cost of raw materials. The coal tax enhances the expense of many manufactures in the East; the lumber tax enhances the cost of building, and so affects rents; too high a tax on iron enhances the outlay for every mile of railroad built or maintained; and taxes on articles of less magnitude, which enter into production, retard the return of prosperity. Ill-judged taxation has done almost as much as the *Alabama* to crush the ship-building interest, and has, moreover, done very much toward impairing the competitive strength of not a few manufactures. Hence the scandal which Congress brings upon itself by its neglect of matters suggested by Mr. Boutwell's policy, and by its refusal to continue the work of reducing the taxes.

But industry and business both suffer further from burdens which Congress cannot remove. Oppressive Customs duties are bad,—the policy which insists upon the collection of a large surplus revenue is worse. They are, however, not harder to endure than the load of State and local taxation which a wild encouragement of public projects, extravagant municipal rule, and an arbitrary power in the matter of assessments, have rapidly created. Pennsylvania virtually discourages enterprise by its taxation; Ohio allows towns and cities to consume the wealth of their citizens; and the exactions of the Federal Government are a trifle compared with the legalized plundering from which our citizens suffer at the hands of Tammany, or with the growth of taxation under Democratic rule in this State.

Apart from all these considerations, natural causes are at work which account for no inconsiderable share of the prevailing depression. The country is undergoing a self-adjusting process. The disturbing influences of the war are not wholly exhausted. The general extravagance which it fostered has been but partially corrected. The price of labor, the inevitable expenses of business, the cost of living,—are still regulated more or less by war standards. The uncertainty as to values which is inseparable from an inconvertible currency, and the losses incident to the shrinkage of values which attends an approach to specie payments, yet continue. The fondness for mere speculation remains: the screw will have to be turned a little tighter before multitudes who have been tempted into "Rings," or who have got into their heads the idea that fortunes may be had without work, are driven back to honest business. The South, too, though politically reconstructed, is far from complete in its industrial reorganization: its planters have not realized the profitableness of diversified products; its richest cotton lands lack the benefits of adequate levees; its imperfect railroad system, while overtaxing its financial ability, has hardly begun to diffuse the profits of cheap and extended communication. Some time will necessarily elapse before the South can contribute as largely to the sum of business prosperity as its enormous resources will ultimately enable it to do.

These circumstances seem to us quite sufficient to explain many of the causes of the present depression. They are aggravated by the war in Europe, and by the obvious instability of all trading there. Looking at them as a whole, it must be said that while they suggest conclusive reasons for care and thrift in business, and while they forbid any extravagant expectations in regard to immediate improvement, they afford no excuse for despondency. And, happily, none is felt by our people. They are alive to the difficulties around them, but in the nature of these difficulties they see nothing that should awaken alarm. Some large firms are suffering in various parts of the country, but the general indebtedness of men in trade is, comparatively speaking, so moderate in amount that nothing like extended trouble is anticipated. Cheerfulness, then, should mingle with caution in judging of the present condition of business and its probable future.

Congress as a Court of Inquisition.

The system of trying personal grievances before a Congressional committee is fast becoming one of the greatest scandals of the day. The personal liberty of every citizen is at present supposed to be protected by the operation of certain laws which are well defined, and which, upon the whole, have worked very satisfactorily for a considerable length of time. But Congress is practically assuming the right to dispense with these laws. It is invading liberty to an extent which, if persisted in, would render some of the most valuable laws on the statute-book null and void. Some member has a spite to wreak against a personal opponent, and rises in his place to move for a committee to investigate the whole affair. After a purely one-sided statement, and a very short discussion, the Committee is granted, and orders are issued for the attendance of the member's antagonist at Washington. This order must be obeyed, no matter at what cost, and it is safe to say that it can never be obeyed without the infliction of great loss of time and money on the person summoned. On one pretext or another, any man may be forced to go to Washington, and to remain there just as long as the Committee chooses to keep him dawdling about. This is one great object of the member who moves for the Committee. He desires to cause his opponent as much annoyance as possible, and for that purpose he invokes, and is too often enabled, to use the whole power of Congress.

The latest instance of this great abuse of Congressional privileges is to be found in the case of Mr. James Brooks and Mr. Hugh Hastings. The affair was one with which Congress ought never to have meddled. Mr. Brooks threatened, through a City paper, to print and circulate in handbills and placards, all over the City, a certain document, alleged to have been signed by Mr. Hastings seven-and-twenty years ago. Even if Mr. Hastings had been indiscreet at that time, he made more than sufficient reparation; and, indeed, it is his very act of reparation—real or alleged—which is ungenerously raked up as an indictment against him. A controversy more than a quarter of a century old might well have been allowed to sleep. Under the provocation of the threat referred to, Mr. Hastings attacked Mr. Brooks—no doubt somewhat sharply, but people who "play at bowls must expect rubbers." The organ of Mr. Brooks then threatened an action for libel, and had that course been taken nobody could have had anything to complain of. But Mr. Brooks adopted a plan which suited him better. He practically admitted that he did not want an investigation in open Court by carrying his grievance to the House, and there moving for a "committee." In cases of this sort members usually stick close together. Mr. Brooks' tale was believed, only one member having the sense to suggest that possibly there was another side to the case; and the usual arbitrary process was taken for the compulsory attendance of the defendant at Washington.

There is not only an abuse of personal liberty in such a transaction as this, but a clear infringement of the freedom of the Press. Newspapers are properly responsible to two tribunals—first to the public, and then to the law. One or other is pretty sure to do justice. But now Congress steps in to decide newspaper controversies. A member of the House who objects to any comments made upon him may at any time cause the publisher or editor of the offending paper to appear before a committee at Washington, and there have his case heard under every conceivable circumstance of disadvantage to himself. This Brooks Committee is one of the worst instances of the kind which has ever been heard of. Mr. Brooks provoked the attack of which he complains, and had no claim upon the sympathy of his fellow-members, and no right to go skulking behind Congress when he received blow for blow. At this rate, Mr. Brooks will soon become so highly privileged a person that no journalist in the country will be allowed to whisper "No" when he cries out "Yes." The voice of criticism, from which no one is exempt, from the President of the United States down to a constable, must be hushed when the terrible Mr. James Brooks happens to be prominently before the public. How many committees old Thad. Stevens might have applied for if he had been disposed to make as free use of his "privilege" as Mr. Brooks! The Committee now about to assemble will only do its duty if it makes its first meeting its last, and thus give a much-needed rebuke to a system which degrades Congress and menaces public liberty.

The Slave Trade Revived.

"Four hundred and twenty-five coolies perished in the flames" is the laconic but comprehensive sentence that concludes the brief notice, published in our columns, of the latest "coolie tragedy" in the China Seas. With each recurring year comes intelligence of similar horrors. Every season a certain number of vessels, freighted with unfortunates, leave the harbor of Macao for Cuba or Peru, and, as if in obedience to some hidden law, a certain proportion of their living cargoes inevitably meet a horrible and agonizing death. Sometimes an entire shipload is left to die of slow starvation on the treacherous shoals of the China Sea, while the Captain and his white crew make their escape in the ship's boats. Sometimes the coolies, goaded to frenzy, rise against their temporary masters, and, having massacred every soul capable of guiding the vessel over the trackless deep, perish miserably beneath the scorching rays of a tropical sun. Again, as in the case just recorded, the disaffected fire the ship, and hundreds are burnt or suffocated to death. In one way or another the coolie trade of Macao involves the annual loss, by starvation, fire, or massacre, of many hundreds of human lives.

It is high time that a traffic embodying all the worst features of the African slave trade was put a stop to. The contemptible little Portuguese colony, which maintains its existence upon the profits derived from the accursed system, has long been the disgrace of civilization in the Far East of Asia. The shipment of coolies, kidnapped or seduced by the lying representatives of the agents to leave their homes for foreign soil, is carried on under the protection and so-called supervision of the Portuguese Government, but in distinct and open defiance of the Chinese authorities, who, pagan as they are, emphatically protest against the inhumanities of this modern slave trade. The pressure of public opinion has compelled them not merely to refuse all countenance to the system, but to execute at short notice any coolie-dealers caught in the exercise of their hated occupation. Foreigners in China generally, and more especially those resident in the British colony of Hong Kong, have strongly sympathized with the native feeling in this respect, and the leading journal at that port but very recently succeeded in getting costs from the Macao Government, in an action promoted by the then Governor, for its comments upon the flagitious and corrupt manner in which the "Superintendents of Emigration" performed their duties. Distinct in manners, race and language as are the Southern Chinese from the wretches who perpetrated the massacre at Tien-Tsin, there can be no doubt that the recently announced spread of ill-feeling in the neighborhood of Canton and Swatow is materially owing to the operations of the coolie-stealers in their immediate localities. It has long been the opinion of disinterested residents that the mere security of alien life and property at these ports required the putting down, with a strong hand, of the nest of rascals sheltered under the flag of Portugal. It is difficult at this distance to enter into the intensity of feeling that prompts the hatred and contempt of Portuguese institutions, everywhere visible among other foreigners in China. Every right-minded person, however, will sympathize in the indignation felt and expressed against a flag which not merely shelters these vile traffickers in human flesh, but derives an enormous income from the fees they pay for the immunity thus afforded them.

The abuses of which these coolies justly complain are perpetrated before and not after their embarkation on board ship. Seized in the dead of night and conveyed to the barracoons, or induced (an easy task) to gamble away their money, their clothes, and finally their personal liberty for a term of years, they remain for a few days or weeks prior to the vessel's sailing under the eye and influence of the crimp who threatens them not merely with personal punishment, but with that most powerful of all known persuasions in China, the persecution of their families and friends. The "security system" is so inwrought a portion of the Chinaman's social life, that to make a man's wife, parents and children vicariously responsible for his good behavior, is the most natural and common procedure he can conceive. The universality of marriage, and the strong claims of blood relationship in China, are material aids to the crimp's object. The coolie may indeed be asked by the superintendent, *pro forma*, whether he is a "willing emigrant," but he too well knows the consequences of refusal to proceed to venture it. To yet more strongly bind him, the crimp has, of course, advanced him a few dollars with which to gamble on the passage down; and the restitution of this sum would be in any case beyond his power. On the one hand, therefore, he has the choice of imprisonment until the sum be repaid; on the other a chance of making his fortune abroad. So he elects to go. By and by, as the wearisome monotony of the voyage is beginning to make him long for any change, no matter what, the few leading spirits, always to be found among a few hundred, suggest mutiny. He jumps at the suggestion, sometimes to be put down with merciless severity, sometimes to successfully escape, but yet more commonly to die a miserable death, while those who persuaded him secure their own safety. Such is, in nine cases out of ten, the history of a "coolie tragedy."

Hotels of the Future.

We have a dim memory of having, years ago, heard travelers tell of a certain public-house in Philadelphia, where all the comforts of home could be counted upon. There was a solidity about the structure, an ease about the furniture, a liberality about the cuisine, and an overspreading solicitude for the satisfaction of every want, which justified those who have ended off their traversing of earth's dull round, in speaking of having "met their warmest welcome at an inn." There were, even in those days, pretentious and gorgeous hotels in the City of Brotherly Love, which were well enough for bridal parties and that sort of thing, and where charges were high enough to suit the most fastidious; but as an ideal home for the traveler, this spot always held his heart captive.

The fact that one hotel in all the country was singled out for all this praise, proves pretty fully that, even before these degenerate days, fine furniture and garish paint were not deemed the essentials of highest happiness. Hotels there were, notably at Springfield, Mass., and in our own City, never at Washington, whose cookery was excellent, and whose wines were worthy of their fame, but each lacked something of being a traveler's home.

What was bad then, is much worse now; and if there is even one such model lodging-house as that referred to, open to the public of our day, that public is unhappily ignorant of the fact. We have plenty of architecture, abundance of rose-wood, plush, and brocatel; our feet may tread upon Wilton and Axminster by the mile; travelers may, temporarily, at least, dwell in marble halls; but all these do not make one feel at home. Then there are gildings, and frescoes, and fearfully shiny paint, not forgetting costly mirrors, grand pianos, and finery in full supply; long and liberal tables spread in barns of banquet halls; profusion of gas and glare, and to crown all, a go-where-you-please and a do-what-you-like air about the whole. And yet nobody is at ease, for comfort is nowhere. The rooms allotted to all but a favored few, are seemingly half way between earth and heaven—a sort of purgatory in several respects—and when reached, are redolent, notwithstanding their resplendent adornment, of an atmosphere chilling to the heart, and suggestive of a sense of solitude and exile far from comforting. The halls are haunted by uneasy spirits who remind one of the Wandering Jew, whose air is that of disappointed seekers, or restless dreamers. The idea of happiness seems banished from all minds as being entirely out of place, and as to the thought of being the subject of anybody's solicitude, that enters no one's head. Lest this last assertion may be too sweeping, we will except from its application the modern hotel clerk, who certainly impresses all who come in contact with him, with his suspicious solicitude respecting the settlement of the bill. And it must sometimes occur to the victims of his cold-bloodedness, that he cherishes a chronic doubt of the honesty and respectability of every one to whom he speaks for the first time. That this, in conjunction with the other little matters mentioned, creates the illusion that the "guest" is either welcome, or made to feel at home, we are free-thinking enough to doubt.

It is barely possible that there is no remedy for this state of things. It may be that the peripatetic nature of the average number of people demands just such showy shams, in and out of which to flit at will. If this be so, which we do not quite believe, complaint cannot come from that quarter, because, as Artemus Ward's pill certificate has it, "for people who like this kind of pill, this is just the kind of pill that such people like." And, if gilded misery is really in demand, by all means let the want be supplied.

But there are poor creatures extant who, when denominated "guests," and heavily mulcted for bearing that title, have the notion that the name includes the idea of comfort, enjoyment, and personal attentions. Here, however, these innocents literally reckon without their host. And, because this is so true, we are led to inquire whether it would prove a ruinous experiment for somebody to attempt the establishment of a "Home for Travelers," worthy of that appellation. Such an experiment does not necessarily involve a costly building, or elaborate appointments, nor even any very vast number of rooms; but it does necessitate a thoughtful regard for the creature comforts, a provision for the outward as well as for the inner man; a style of upholstery and furnishing such as appeals less loudly to the eye, but presents its fascinations to tired nature in a manner at once irresistible and satisfying; a hotel which shall not aspire to be a caravansery, but whose "host" shall have no longer list of "guests" than he can honestly welcome, and whose halls shall echo the foot-falls of a happy crowd, and the cheery voices of friendly society. This is a want which ought soon to be supplied. That the supplying it would pay, there can be no question; for it is not a matter of money, but of comfort; and surely when four or five dollars a day must be paid, as now, for the misery we get, there are plenty of people who would gladly pay as much or more for something else, "be it ever so homely."

Slaughter by the Innocents.

The example of those charming little boys in Massachusetts who lately vindicated their youthful rights and gave such eminent promise of an illustrious manhood by stoning their teacher to death, has not been lost on their compeers. So far as we have learned, no punishment has yet been inflicted for this breach of scholarly decorum, and so an additional reason is furnished why these "village heroes who with dauntless breast, the little tyrant of their fields withstood," should become patterns for independent infancy throughout the country. Childish morality is, after all, singularly like that of grown-up people, and teaches them to be good only so long as it pays better than to be bad. Stoning one's teacher is such an uncommonly jolly "lark," that since it can be done with impunity, we are only surprised to find it has not been more extensively indulged in.

But this abstinence is only comparative. To do them justice, the rising generation have not shown themselves unworthy of the leadership of their Massachusetts champions. More than one teacher has been made sensible, in most unpleasant fashion, that the day of their destiny is over. The latest incident of the sort that has transpired occurred in this City. A chivalric youth aged ten, a pupil in one of our grammar schools, was subjected by his teacher—a woman, be it understood—to the insult of a public rebuke in class. His fiery spirit chafed under this reproach from one of an inferior sex, and he resolved on vengeance. Summoning various of his trusty adherents, he waylaid the tyrant on her way home and laid her low,—another David contending against the Philistine,—with a slung-shot. Having achieved this gallant exploit, the young hero fled. We have not heard that he has been arrested. Perhaps his father is a politician; the weapon of his choice, and his dexterity in using it, would seem to imply it. At any rate, the evil genius of the desk and black-board has again been signally discomfited, and another bright example given to aspiring youth.

How long this revolutionary state of affairs will continue, or to what lengths it may go, we dare not conjecture. A general concerted massacre of teachers, a juvenile St. Bartholomew of the school-room, would not surpass one's estimate of the capabilities of the boy of the period. Evidently the old adage about "teaching the young idea how to shoot" is rapidly assuming a new and ominous significance, and the time seems to be coming when the post of teacher will require the same amount and quality of courage as the editorship of a Southern newspaper in old fire-eating days. Sooner or later, of course, retaliatory measures will be adopted by the sufferers, and we shall have class exercises diversified by exchange of pistol-shots, and class discipline enforced with bowie-knife and billy. Was not Herod, perhaps, calumniated?

The New-Jersey Senatorship.

There is a fresh phase in the New-Jersey Senatorial controversy. The Newark *Courier*, which has been understood to be friendly to the claims of Mr. Walsh, now counsels his withdrawal, together with that of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and a general union of the entire party on Mr. Cortlandt Parker. The impression is, however, that neither of the contesting candidates will yield to Mr. Parker, especially as the *Courier's* article is harshly severe upon Mr. Frelinghuysen, not only as to his claims to statesmanship, but as to his legal reputation and personal consideration.

It has all along been probable that Mr. Parker, a very able gentleman, might become a candidate, and this move shows that his friends think the time has come to put him forward. But to succeed at all in this late candidacy, he should have been made a means of conciliation, and not a fresh element of bitterness in a contest while the feeling is already sufficiently intense. Evidently there will be no compromise. It has been made impossible by the very terms in which it was proposed.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are not enamored of an elective Judiciary, *per se*, but the London *Economist* is scarcely warranted in making the elective principle responsible for the disgraceful conduct of certain New-York Judges in Erie matters. The London journalist, referring to our exposure of the parts played by Barnard and Cardozo when Fisk is concerned, rightly declares that "anything more disgraceful to a civilized State it would be difficult to discover." But other elective Judges have shown that the interests of justice are quite safe in their hands. The frantic efforts of Fisk's lawyers to prevent the trial of any case in which he is involved before any other Judge than Barnard or Cardozo, and especially before a Judge in any other part of the State, is proof that the elective system is less at fault than the power which, by usurpation and fraud, happens for the time to rule New-York. With a Governor owned by Tammany, and a State Senate controlled jointly by Tweed and Fisk, what kind of Judges could we hope for under a system of appointment? The curse we labor under is the result, not of the elective principle, but of a system which renders an election a fraud and a farce.

A correspondent signing himself G. C. Scott, writes to complain that we have made allusions to Mr. Tweed's convivial tastes, and he asserts, does Mr. Scott, that his friend Tweed is a "temperate citizen." Perhaps so—only Mr. Scott has sent his letter to the wrong paper. Most of our information about Mr. Tweed's habits has been derived from Mr. Tweed's own paper, the *World*, and Mr. Scott will doubtless thank us for calling his attention to the following extract from that journal of April 4, 1870—not so very long ago, Mr. Scott will observe: "The decencies of the Ring are of a piece with its morals. Mr. Tweed passes his Sundays drinking punch in a stable. But that employment is so much more innocuous than his usual course of life, that perhaps we ought to congratulate him on his improvement, and commend him permanently to transfer his powers of absorption from charters to champagne." Send your letter to the other corner, excellent Mr. Scott!

The town of Liberty, Va., has just supplied another melancholy proof of the evils which are likely to follow from people "taking the law into their own hands." A Mr. Johnson had his dog killed in a very cruel manner, and suspected a friend of his, Dr. Roberts, of committing the outrage. Johnson armed himself with a cow-hide, (and, as it turned out afterward, with a pistol,) and then proceeded to ask an explanation of his friend. He followed the old maxim, and in time of peace prepared for war. What explanation Roberts gave is not known—but an altercation took place; Roberts drew his revolver, Johnson did the same, and then they tried to riddle each other with bullets. Johnson killed Roberts on the spot, and himself escaped unhurt. What Johnson thinks of his day's work now is not stated. But if he happens to have such a thing as a conscience about him, it is probable that his future life will not be rendered the happier for the mode in which he chose to exact vengeance for his dog.

The "gift enterprise" business among the Tweedites flourishes in a truly remarkable manner. The journalists who have put on the Tweed livery being now comfortably provided for, it falls to "Hank Smith's" lot to receive a present. A service of plate is to be given to him, properly decorated with the "Tiger's head" of the Americus Club, of which he is Vice-President." The service consists, in all, of [illegible] pieces, and is, of course, intended as a memorial of how very useful a Republican may be to the Tammany Ring. It is also announced that a "presentation" is to be made to Senator Creamer. It was proposed to erect a statue of him in Tompkins-square, but Hon. Peter Gillespie suggested that "it would not do to have so many monuments under way at one time." Why so modest? Let us have statues of all the Ring officials in all the parks. They will not be a greater scandal to the City than the fact that such men are allowed to occupy all the prominent places of government or honor.

A better work is not being done in this City than that which is carried on at the "Newsboys Home," a branch of the Children's Aid Society. It provides a clean and comfortable place of refuge for poor homeless boys, and thus saves many of them from the dangers and corruptions of the streets. On week-day evenings a school is kept open at the Home in Park-place, and on Sundays religious services are held, varied with addresses from visitors. People who wish to do a good service cannot be better employed than in going to this Home, and speaking a few words of encouragement to the boys. Last evening a party of ladies and gentlemen went to the institution, and several excellent addresses were delivered by Mr. Brace, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. S. H. Wales, Mr. Barclay, and other gentlemen. Some of the good seed thus sown will doubtless bring forth fruit, and it is much to be wished that more of our citizens would lend a helping hand to that indefatigable friend of the homeless boys—Mr. C. L. Brace.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has risen so far above groveling partisanship as to testify that the recent election in that State was, as a whole, "as near a peaceful, fair, and unbiased expression of public opinion and preference through the ballot-box" as it was "possible to have had at this time." He alleges that improper means were here and there used to influence the votes of colored men, but asserts that, so far as his knowledge goes, no obstacle was interposed as against a voter because of his color. Indeed, we have the assurance that all parties in the State now "freely concede the right of the black man to the ballot." The general conclusion arrived at by the Governor is "that Congress owes it to the party to which a majority of its members belong, that no delay be allowed to occur in the work of restoring Georgia to the Union." Gov. Bullock cannot be suspected of lukewarmness in the Republican cause, and his opinion should carry weight.

The forbearance and good sense which have enabled the Missouri Republicans to bury the feuds connected with the late election are not likely to be abandoned in nominating a candidate for the Senatorship. The selection of Frank Blair by the Democrats will, no doubt, contribute still further to Republican unity. Identified with the most obnoxious features of the Democratic policy, his nomination shows how little Democrats have learned in regard to the national temper since the war. The Republicans cannot possibly choose a worse candidate than Blair. The conditions of their reunion are in some degree a guarantee that the new Senator will represent the best elements of the party.

The New-York *Citizen* is doing hard work for Tammany, and great is its reward. It promises to be one of Tweed and Sweeny's most efficient supporters, *pace* the ghost of poor Halpine. On Saturday last it was in a very bad way because it thought that Republicans were showing a disposition to get upon Democratic ground. "Let Republicans," it said, "take their full share of the national income," but, "at least, let them spare us our good old Democratic doctrines." Don't be afraid. What are now known as Democratic doctrines are not likely to be run off with by anybody. The *Citizen* is welcome to a monopoly of the glorious principles professed by Hoffman, Tweed, Sweeny, Frank Blair, and all the rest of its dear friends.

The New Senator from Louisiana—A Sketch of His Life.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Jan. 11.

Gen. J. R. West was elected United States Senator yesterday by both Houses of the General Assembly, having received in each a handsome majority. Today the Senate will meet the House in joint session for the purpose of counting the vote and formally announcing the result. But public interest in the contest terminates with the already known action of the two Houses voting separately.

Gen. West is therefore our Senator elect to succeed Mr. Harris, whose term expires in March with the present Congress, and will hold the position for six years.

The successful candidate is a native of New-Orleans, having been born in this city in 1822. Here he grew up to manhood, when he accepted a commission as Captain and served in the Mexican War under Gen. P. F. Smith. Shortly after peace was proclaimed, Gen. Smith's command was ordered to the Pacific coast, and Capt. West went with it. He subsequently retired from the army and engaged in the publication of the San Francisco *Price Current*, in which occupation he continued three years. When the war of the late rebellion came up, he joined a California regiment and marched a distance of fifteen hundred miles over the plains with infantry and cavalry, to Western Texas, bringing the force that relieved Gen. Canby. He also served in important movements in Arkansas and the South-west before the close of the war.

When the Confederates were disarmed and peace proclaimed throughout the country, Gen. West retired from the military service and moved to Texas, where he invested about all his means in the purchase of a railroad. But the business of that wild and sparsely settled State did not respond properly to the enterprise, and the outlay proved to be unprofitable. In 1867, Gen. West accepted from Gen. Herron the place of Chief Deputy United States Marshal for this district, which he retained until a change was made by President Grant. After this, a short term of service in the Custom-house as Auditor of Customs, and then he was appointed by Gov. Warmoth to be Administrator of Improvements under our new city charter. Here he has shown to the people who have had an opportunity to observe and note his official acts, the untiring industry, the promptness and correctness of decision, and comprehensive ability that have earned for him the reputation of being one of the best executive men in the State. In short, whatever Gen. West has undertaken to do, he has done it well, and we may hope that his Senatorial duties will form no exception to the rule. He is a stanch supporter of the union of the States under the Constitution, and sincerely attached to the principles of the Republican Party as a means to accomplish the great end.

The Jersey City Water Troubles—The Stand-Pipe Placed in Position at Last.

The end of the water famine in Jersey City draws near, and the thirsty citizens are looking forward to speedy relief. Yesterday the new stand-pipe was raised and placed in position. The works will be completed today or to-morrow, and it is probable that the full supply of water will be introduced into the pipes as early as Tuesday night. The new pipe is 120 feet high, and stands on a pedestal forty feet high. Its cost is about $30,000.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Commission—Claims of the Georgia Senators—Railroad Fares from New-York to Washington—The Hastings-Brooks Case—Sunday Mails to the Pacific Coast—Public Documents—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The members of the San Domingo Commission and their attachés, who rendezvoused here, left for New-York on the 9 o'clock train to-night. The party consisted of Hon. B. F. WADE and Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, Commissioners; Hon. ALLEN A. BURTON, Secretary; JOHN P. FOLEY and R. R. HITT, Stenographers; Prof. BLAKE, of the State Department, Geologist; Dr. PARY, of the Agricultural Department, Botanist, with an assistant. Gen. BOYNTON, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Mr. SHEPHERD, of the Washington *Republican*, and Mr. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, were also of the party. They will be joined in New-York by Dr. HOWE, of Boston, the third member of the Commission, and also by several young scientific men from different colleges, who go out for scientific purposes. Commissioner WHITE dined this afternoon with Senator SUMNER, who invited Secretary BOUTWELL and Sir JOHN ROSE to meet him. The appointment of the Commission, especially the appointment of Dr. HOWE, a life-long friend of Mr. SUMNER, and the giving of permission for several correspondents to accompany the expedition who have been bitterly opposed to annexation, has completely disarmed its opponents, and the general judgment is that the President is sincerely determined that the public shall know all the facts. The feeling, therefore, is much more harmonious than it has been heretofore since the subject has been under consideration.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The decision as to which delegation of Georgia Senators shall be received turns almost entirely on questions of law, rather than of fact, and a long discussion by the lawyers of the Senate may be expected when the Judiciary Committee makes its report. The Senators elected in February, 1870, Messrs. FARROW and WHITELY, claim seats on the ground that the Legislature of Georgia was not a Legislature legally organized, and so qualified to elect United States Senators, until it was organized under the law of July 15, 1870, and that Congress has so determined by the passage of that law which reorganized the Legislature by which HILL and MILLER were elected in 1868, and that the Judiciary Committee and Senate have further so determined by once refusing seats to the last named. Messrs. HILL and MILLER deny that they were not admitted last year by reason of the illegality of their election, and declare that it was only on account of the measures adopted by the Legislature which elected them after their election was made, that Congress decided Georgia not to be entitled to representation, and that the assignment of that reason for their rejection at the time was a substantial acknowledgment that their election was legal. They claim that at the time they were elected no question was raised against the legality of the election, and that but for the subsequent acts of the Legislature their rights to seats would not have been questioned. They claim, further, that their election was in no way affected by the subsequent illegal action and consequent reorganization of the Legislature.

A QUESTION OF FARES.

A controversy of considerable interest to travelers between New-York and Washington is now going on between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its connections with New-York. The per capita tax on passengers having been abolished, the fare should be reduced from $8 to $7 70. The roads north of Baltimore ask the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to make the ticket $7 65, and they offer to deduct twenty cents from their present aggregate local rate and to pay the Baltimore and Ohio full local rate to produce this result; but thus far the officers of the latter have refused to make any arrangement. It is said they are holding off in order to compel their connections to make new rates for freight at the same time. However this may be, the fact now is that through passengers between New-York and Washington pay thirty cents more for passing over the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad than do way passengers from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Gen. WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census, has had a room in the Interior Department building prepared for, and assigned to him. Hitherto his office has been in a small and inconvenient room in the buildings temporarily leased by the Department for the occupation of the census clerks. His office is now on the opposite side of the corridor from that of the Secretary of the Interior, and is much more convenient for the Superintendent, and for those whom business calls to his room.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Gen. LEGGETT, the new Commissioner of Patents, is expected in Washington to assume the duties of the office, this week.

THE HASTINGS-BROOKS AFFAIR.

HUGH HASTINGS and THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq., his counsel, have arrived here, for the purpose of supporting the charges made by HASTINGS against Mr. BROOKS. HUGH says he will dispose of the affidavit read against him very speedily. There is some gossip to the effect that there is to be no investigation after all.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Among the prominent arrivals here are GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, LEONARD JEROME, and NATHAN BISHOP, of New-York; W. L. WELSH and WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, and NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The documents from the Department of State accompanying the President's annual Message have just been bound, and the copies distributed. They contain, among other subjects of interest in connection with the foreign affairs, correspondence in regard to the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish American States and Brazil. This information was received from our Ministers, in accordance with the request of Secretary FISH, with a view of enabling the President to make recommendations with a view to the improvement of those relations.

THE FAIR FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

The fair for the relief of the French sufferers by the war, which opened a week ago, is still in progress. Those having it in charge have been very successful. Donations continue to be received from other cities.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States held its annual meeting at Lincoln hall this afternoon, and was addressed by Hon. PETER PARKER, Rev. Drs. [illegible] and ANDERSON, delegates from New-York, and by Rev. Drs. MCGUIRE and NEWMAN, of this city. There was a very large audience, including Senators and Representatives in Congress, and many others of distinction, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

MEETING OF FENIANS.

The Celtic Club, composed of Fenians, held a meeting today, and appointed a committee to proceed to New-York to participate in the honors to those recently released from British imprisonment.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Admiral PORTER was stricken with pleurisy on Friday night last and was confined to his bed until a late hour this evening. He is now better and entirely out of danger.

SUNDAY MAILS TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Postmaster-General has made an arrangement with the Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, by which the mail is to be carried on Sundays between Chicago and Omaha, each way, connecting with the trains on the Pacific Railroad, which run every day. For want of this arrangement heretofore, no mail was received at San Francisco from the East on Fridays, and none on the corresponding week day in the Pacific and intermediate States and Territories, and no mail was received at the East one day each week. A very serious inconvenience is thus obviated.

CLAIM OF A MAIL CONTRACTOR.

The resolution offered in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, by Mr. DAWES, and the statements published thereon, tending to create the impression that there has been some fraud on the part of the Post-office Department in the adjustment of the claim of GEORGE CHROPPENING, for several thousand dollars, upon a mail contract, calls forth the following statement, based on authentic data, and made as a matter of justice to the Post-office General and all the parties concerned: In 1865-7, a law was passed requiring the Postmaster-General to adjust and settle the claims of CHROPPENING for carrying the mails, and for damages on account of the suspension of his contract, &c. Some controversy arose as to the proper construction of this law, so far as it relates to the basis of settlement of the claim, and the subject was considered and discussed from time to time, by the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, from 1865 to 1870, but a construction of the law satisfactory to all parties could not be adopted. In order to end the controversy the matter was submitted to Congress, and after consideration by the Postal Committees of both Houses and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, a joint resolution was passed on the 15th of July last fixing the basis of settlement and directing the Postmaster-General to investigate and adjust the claims under the act for CHROPPENING's relief of March 3, 1857, the proofs still remaining on file in the Post-office Department, where they had been for years. The Postmaster-General considered it to be his plain duty to examine the evidence, and settle the claims on the basis fixed by Congress, and a few days ago he concluded this work, and directed that the amount found to be due CHROPPENING should be paid—about $200,000 less than was demanded by the claimant.

THE LAND OFFICE

Removal of Commissioner Wilson—Some of the Reasons Plainly Stated—How a Land Patent is Executed—The Ground of the President's Suspicions.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

The nomination of WILLIS DRUMMOND, of Iowa, to succeed JAS. S. WILSON as Commissioner of the General Land Office, again revives the incidents connected with the Grant-Cox correspondence respecting the MCGARRAHAN claim to the ranche known as the Panoche Grande. It will be remembered that the President in his letter on the subject of that claim, cautioned the Ex-Secretary against approving, without due scrutiny, the official acts of Mr. WILSON, stating, in terms, that he had suspicions of that officer, which he would explain at a more convenient season. In all probability the President made this explanation, and recited to the late Secretary the facts and circumstances which led to these suspicions; but, with his characteristic reticence in such cases, he does not augment the agitation of the matter by giving those reasons to the public, and pursues the more charitable course of giving Mr. WILSON an opportunity to quietly resign, without publicly advertising the reasons which prompted him to desire a change. Outsiders have, therefore, been left entirely to conjecture as to the causes of these suspicions, although there have been reasons enough assigned by the people who pretended to know all about it. They were asserted, however, with a positiveness which proves this much, at least, that a man may for forty years be an official of Uncle Sam and still be unlike the wife of CÆSAR.

ISSUING A LAND PATENT.

The recent investigation before the Judiciary Committee of the House respecting this same McGarrahan claim, conclusively shows that there was certainly room for suspicion, as anybody who will take the pains to read the testimony when it appears, will readily perceive. That there has been careless swearing on one or both sides during the progress of the case is plain. In order to a full understanding of the matter let us state the details of business connected with the issuing of a land patent for a claim of the nature of the one in controversy. A claimant for lands under a Mexican or Spanish grant on reaching the General Land Office is, in the regular order of business, referred to that branch of the office under charge of the principal Clerk of Private Land Claims—a Presidential office, but under control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Here his claim is examined and passed upon, and, if allowed, the patent for the lands desired is here written and finally recorded. There are, however, two other officers before whom the patent must go before becoming a complete and perfect evidence of title. These are, the President's Secretary to sign Land Patents, and the Recorder of the General Land Office, both appointees of the President, although nominally under the authority of the Land Bureau. After a patent is prepared, it is submitted by letter from the Commissioner, first to the President's Secretary, requesting the President's signature to the patent, and then to the Recorder, asking for the signature of that officer. Both of these signatures are necessary to complete the document. The Recorder and President's Secretary are required to preserve the originals of these letters on their files. In the case of private claims like that of MCGARRAHAN, the patents are not recorded in the regular Recording Division, as is done in almost every other case of land conveyance, but are, for office convenience, recorded in the division whence they emanate.

THE MCGARRAHAN PATENT.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that when the McGarrahan patent was ordered to be issued, it would be prepared in the Division of Private Land Claims; then be sent to the President's Secretary to sign patents, accompanied with a letter from the Commissioner, then to the Recorder, accompanied with a letter to him, and thence back to the starting point in the Division of Private Land Claims. It will be remembered that the controversy hinges upon the issuance, or alleged issuance, of this patent, MCGARRAHAN claiming that the patent was duly signed and recorded, and the action of the Department therefore concluded. This was denied by the Department officials, and here it is that the suspicions of the President were aroused. In support of MCGARRAHAN's averments, it is shown that to the record of the patent is affixed the name of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by W. O. STODDARD," his Secretary. Mr. STODDARD makes oath that he signed a patent of that description, but does not identify the last sheet in the patent as now exhibited in the Land Office, and which contains no signature, leaving an inference to be drawn that would at least demand investigation. Judge GRANGER, the Recorder, was absent at the time the patent is alleged to have been signed, and the duty of signing rested with another person. The letter to him, accompanying the patent, if one was written, should be on his files; but he testifies before the Committee that, upon examination, he finds that some of these letters have been abstracted, and that the locks of his file-cases have been tampered with.

WHAT MCGARRAHAN'S ATTORNEYS SAY.

In connection with these statements, the attorneys of MCGARRAHAN allege that they have been rudely treated, and prohibited by official orders from appearing before the Department; that their wealthy contestants have had every facility afforded them in the prosecution of their claim; that parties in high political circles in the interest of the New Idria Mining Company, have steadily frequented the Commissioner's office, remaining with him for hours in confidential consultations; that parties in the interest of that Company, belonging to the Senate of the United States, have personally urged and prosecuted the claims adverse to MCGARRAHAN, and even remained in the city for that purpose after the adjournment of the last and longest session of the present Congress; that by common report founded on well-known facts, the said Commissioner owed his elevation to some of the men interested in the New Idria claim, and that during his last four years as Commissioner, he has obsequiously listened to and acted in the interests of these men, in some cases willfully misconstruing the plainest words of statutory law.

THE GROUNDS OF SUSPICION.

These charges are mentioned simply to show the grounds upon which the suspicions of the President were probably based, and not from any opinion as to their foundation in truth. Whether true or false, enough is shown to justify the President in ordering a change in the head of the Land Department as being the most effectual proceeding to quiet the existing dissatisfaction, which, it may be added, is by no means limited to the parties interested in this case. Perhaps an investigation might, in theory, have better answered the justice of the case, but aside from the labor, expense and delay of such procedure, it would have resulted in completely demoralizing the Land Bureau, which, according to all accounts, is already in a sadly confused condition.

THE OUTGOING COMMISSIONER.

Mr. WILSON, the retiring Commissioner, like most men who have held a long lease of public service, goes out with the good wishes of many warm friends and amid the exultations of many bitter enemies. If the assessment rolls of this city are an indication, he has not omitted to save unto himself an ample competency for his old age; and the records of West Point and Annapolis will show that the education of his children has been kindly cared for through the generosity of the Government. It is to be regretted that the closing days of his long and arduous official life should be clouded with the uncomplimentary circumstances which are here recorded. CYMON.

CHINA.

Particulars of the Final Settlement of the Tien-Tsin Matter—The Guilty City Pays Only a Small Part of the Indemnity—Honors to the Condemned—The Feeling of the People—A Coolie Mutiny—Extent of the Coolie Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

I am able by this mail to give full particulars of the final settlement of the Tien-tsin matter, the French Consul at Shanghai having sent copies of the whole correspondence to the Chamber of Commerce. A portion of this has already reached you, the only documents new to your readers being Prince KUNG's dispatch to Count ROCHECHOUART, detailing the satisfaction offered by the Pekin Government, the list of those condemned, and a schedule of the indemnities. It should be noted that the French Minister explicitly denies either acceptance or rejection of the terms put forth. "The Chinese," he says, "choose to take certain measures, but not those demanded by me. It remains to be seen whether the French Government will consider them satisfactory." Hence the dispatch of CHUNG HOW to Paris, where, if the *status belli* permits, he will probably have arrived before these lines reach you.

WHO PAYS THE INDEMNITY.

Prince KUNG's dispatch opens, of course, with a declaration of the grief caused to himself and colleagues by the massacre. "Considering," he says, "the many years China and France have been on friendly terms, no one anticipated such a catastrophe; even now we are overwhelmed with confusion and emotion." He then proceeds:

> "It has been decided that a sum of 250,000 taels shall be paid as indemnity, which, under the arrangements of the Minister of Finance, your Excellency can receive from the Customs Administration of Kiangnan and Kwantung, (Shanghai and Canton,) to divide it subsequently between the families of Consul FONTANIER, the other functionaries and the merchants. The Church will receive that which belongs to it. I received on the 12th inst. our dispatch, informing me that the material losses sustained by the religious establishments and others reached the sum of 210,000 taels. The Hoo-poo has already decided that the payment of this reimbursement shall be made by the Maritime Customs of Tien-tsin."

In other words, the total amount of damage is estimated at $460,000, the larger half of which is to be paid, not by Tien-tsin, the guilty city, but by Shanghai and Canton! Well may the local journals protest against such an arrangement. It is universally felt that whatever indemnity be imposed, it should come out of the pockets of the Tien-tsin officials and people. To make it a charge against the Customs revenue derived from foreign trade is bad enough; but to throw more than half of it upon that revenue at other ports, is (in Chinese eyes) to make game of the French demand for satisfaction.

THE SCHEDULE OF INDEMNITIES.

The murder and outrage of the Sisters of Charity, the suffocation of the children, destruction of the convent and other damages is, as you will notice, appraised at 210,000 taels ($300,000.) The other sum of 250,000 taels ($357,143) is thus divided:

	Taels.
To the family of Consul Fontanier	30,000
To the family of M. Simon, (Chancillier)	20,000
To the family of M. and Mme. Thomassin	50,000
To the family of M. de Challemaison, (merchant)	10,000
To the family of Mme. de Challemaison	10,000
	120,000
For the Church	130,000
Total	250,000

[NOTE.—A dollar is, approximately, 7-10ths of a tael.]

THE LIST OF THE CONDEMNED.

The list of condemned offers no points of sufficient interest to make it worth transcribing. Twenty names are given of men condemned to death; six of men banished ten years to the confines of Tartary for stealing and wounding; and nineteen others are described as banished three years for the same crimes in a minor degree. I have heard no explanation of the discrepancy between the number stated as executed and the number actually beheaded, (sixteen.) There is, however, little doubt that several of the latter were comparatively innocent, though a few, who were likely to be troublesome in pressing their claims to reward for exterminating the foreigners, were undoubtedly included in the list.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

The feeling of the people is, unmistakably, that the executed men were martyrs, and that the authorities played them false in consenting to any one being executed for the affair. A short time since a fire occurred at Tien-tsin, and the Fire brigade (who were particularly conspicuous in murdering the Sisters) refused to turn out when called on by the Mandarins, saying that they had deceived them about the massacre, and were not going to get them out in a mob again on any pretense. Two hundred houses were consequently burned to the ground. Comment upon this is needless. I forgot to note, in my previous account of the indemnities awarded to the criminals executed, that the heads were sewn on to the bodies after decapitation—the strongest possible proof that they were not held to have committed a "capital" offense, minor crimes, such as theft, for instance, being equally punished by beheading. It is at the present moment, no matter what official reports you may receive, unsafe for foreigners to move about at Tien-tsin. At other ports, also, a most unfriendly feeling is evinced by those residing in the neighborhood.

TROOPS MASSING AT TAKU.

Troops are being rapidly massed at Taku, where the forts, which twice proved such tough opponents to the British and French forces in 1858-59, still command the entrance to the Peiho, and consequently the chief approach to Tien-tsin and Pekin. Despite the peaceable protestations of the Chinese, they are buying up arms and ammunition in all directions, their agents having, a week or two since, purchased ten thousand stand of arms at Yokohama. A wide-spread conviction obtains among Chinese and foreigners alike that a war, bloodier and more obstinate than any in which China has yet engaged, has "got to come," and your correspondent fully shares that belief. That the more intelligent of the Pekin Mandarins desire it, I do not think, as they perfectly well know what the result will be. But they are now reaping the fruits of their double-dealing when Pekin was occupied by the Allies. They then represented that the admission of foreigners was a mere concession to avoid the painful necessity of slaughtering them, they declaring that they would enter Pekin at all hazards. The country people believe this religiously, and clamor for the extirpation of the hated barbarians, nor do the officials dare plead the probability of defeat.

LOCAL TOPICS—ANOTHER COOLIE MUTINY.

Another of those disgraceful episodes which distinguish the Macao coolie trade has just occurred not far from here at Tienpak. The *Nouvelle Penelope*, a French coolie vessel, cleared from Macao a few days since with 350 coolies on board. Scarcely had they got outside than the coolies mutinied, killing the Captain and a portion of the crew, a few only escaping to tell the tale, and carrying the vessel into the harbor of Tienpak. The French Consul at Canton has started in a Chinese gun-boat for the place, with a view of recapturing the vessel and rescuing any white survivors there may still be on board. Despite the temporary check it received during the crusade of the *China Mail* against its atrocities, the coolie trade is again flourishing as vigorously as ever. It is a great pity that the leading treaty Powers do not combine to tell the Portuguese that they must abandon it.

A HEAVY GALE.

A heavy gale raged upon the coast from the 3d to the 6th inst., and much damage was done to shipping. The American ship *Witch*, hence to Shanghai, put back disabled, and the coast steamers *Venus*, *Rona* and *Yesso* were all more or less damaged, though happily no great harm was done. Smaller vessels suffered severely. Considerable efforts have been made to get an ordinance passed appropriating $3,500 for building a new chancel to our Cathedral. The non-official members of the Council, however, protested against this use of public funds, and suggested that those who wanted it should pay for it. So the matter was put over till next meeting. FATSHAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MISS KREBS' MATINEES.

Miss MARIE KREBS, an accomplished and ambitious artist, of whose performances here we have kept an unbroken record, gave at Steinway Hall, on the afternoon of Saturday, the first of a series of four piano-forte recitals. The smaller room of the hall was occupied for the occasion. It ought to have been crowded, and we trust that it will be on Saturday next, when the second of these concerts is to occur. The opportunity of listening to thoroughly enjoyable compositions in a place where no atom of sound is lost, cannot long be overlooked by the appreciative. When CHOPIN was dying, he said to the Countess CZARTORYSKA, "Play good music; I shall hear it." Late entertainments offered here have been ill-fitted to give the composer's spirit the pleasure he wished for his after-life, and we might counsel Miss KREBS and a few equally conscientious performers to be content with kindred promises of approval, were we not satisfied that some living encouragement will be shown their efforts. A programme, including BEETHOVEN'S sonata in E flat, (Opus 29,) the same composer's "Moonlight" sonata, a "Novelette," by SCHUMANN, a waltz by RUBINSTEIN, and one of LISZT'S Hungarian rhapsodies can surely be recommended as worthy of pleasing. We do not think that Miss KREBS is, of all known pianists, best suited by talent and temperament to interpret it, but we are fully prepared to do homage to the courage which prompted its selection, and to the study and intelligence which secured a clear and technically-satisfying rendering. When Miss KREBS gave her first concert in this City, we expressed hearty admiration for the vigor and the fluency of her execution, and the correctness of her reading. At the same time a reservation was apparent in so far as sensibility and imagination are concerned in the work of the artist. We see no reason now for a modification of our opinion on these several points. Without reproducing any of the numerous "word-poems" which fanciful writers have constructed upon the tone-poems of the masters, the foregoing mention of their title will enlighten the reader as to their demands. These were not fully responded to. More difficult in technique than the "Moonlight" sonata, but less exacting in expression, the sonata in E flat was recited, as may be inferred, with better effect than the work last named, and the final movement, a *presto con fuoco*, in six eight time, was carried on with exceeding brilliancy and power. SCHUMANN'S "Novelette," though excessively complicated, was read with facility and finish. The "Cat's Fugue," by SCARLATTI, was given coherence with the clearness so rarely attained by modern players. But we cannot point to Miss KREBS' performance of the waltz by RUBINSTEIN—a fresh and delicious trifle—or to that of the rhapsody—not the threadbare number of the series, but novel to the ear both for theme and treatment—as deserving of unlimited admiration. Though suffering from hoarseness, Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI lent her aid to her daughter, and sang an "Ave Maria" by KOSCH, "Der Neugierige," by SCHUBERT, and "Valencia's Rose," by C. KREBS. This last song merits repetition.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening in aid of the benevolent fund of the St. David's National Welsh Society, for the relief of the sick and poor of that nationality. The programme will be unusually agreeable to a miscellaneous audience, as it includes a choice selection of ordinary vocal and instrumental concert music, and, in addition, many of the gems of melody and song rendered famous by the old Welsh bards. The artists who will lend their aid are Mme. Anna Bishop, Mr. W. Candidus, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Toulmin, Mr. Harry Sanderson, and Mr. George W. Morgan.

PERSONAL.

The Kellogg concert troupe has returned to New-York, and the fair prima donna with Mr. W. COLBY, Signor RANDOLFI, Mr. W. MACDONALD, and the brilliant pianist, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, are now enjoying a brief season of repose after an uninterrupted series of triumphs within and beyond the limits of the State.... M. C. LEFRANC departed yesterday for New-Orleans, where be will give ten performances with the French opera troupe established each Winter in that city. M. LEFRANC refused to accept an engagement for a longer period, with a view, we believe, to lending his valuable aid to a season of opera likely to begin toward the middle of next month at the Academy.

Theatrical.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME—NIBLO'S.

The only changes of bill to be made at the City theatres this evening are noticeable at Wallack's, where Mr. LESTER WALLACK will effect his long-awaited *rentrée*; at Lina Edwin's, where Mr. FRANK DREW will act for the first time in "Mazeppa," and at the Stadt Theatre, where Mmes. SEEBACH and VENETA will perform in "Romeo and Juliet." ....Notwithstanding the present great success of "The Black Crook," at Niblo's, the management propose, on Monday evening next, to introduce into the third act several new incidents, while retaining all the old attractions. Prominent among the novelties will be a parlor entertainment by the RIZARELLI brothers and the HERMANCE sisters from the Theatre Royal, in Copenhagen. The SEAGRIST family, of Berlin, will also introduce a new divertisement; the latter being especially adapted to please the gentler sex and the younger portion of the community. We are assured that the performances of the new-comers are very remarkable.

The Rapid Transit Question—A New Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of rapid transit through the City appears at present to be the all-absorbing topic of the hour. Its great importance to all our residents, it would seem, should have led to its solution years ago. But it has not; and now some eighty million passengers travel backward and forward daily through the City, and in a way that certainly is a reproach to the progressive spirit of our people.

There have been numerous ideas advanced for accomplishing the object, and the Legislature has granted charters to three companies, two of them experimental—the third purposing to construct a road nearly similar to the Under-ground Railway of London, but which has never been built, for the want of capital, and it is fair to presume that any other project involving an outlay equal to this one cannot be carried through. It has been proposed that the aid of the City be given in the construction of a road through its limits, but with the Court-house, Harlem Bridge, and numerous other little jobs fresh in our memories, this is scarcely "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Now, what is wanted is to build a road that shall not be an experiment, and at a cost so low that the interest on the capital required for its construction shall not equal its gross income, as must be the case with most of the plans before the public. The following design, it is claimed, will accomplish this object. It has been submitted to several engineers and railroad men, who have given it their hearty approval.

It consists of a very narrow-gauge road, with rolling stock to match, to run under-ground; none of the latter to exceed four feet in width. The cars would be obliged to have transverse seats, with sliding doors at the side. In this manner an excavated way could be used less than one-half of any tunnel now in operation. To build the road, let an excavation be made along the middle of Third-avenue, Bowery and Chatham-street, supporting the horse road in its present location by iron beams, and between the tracks of that road place iron grating sufficiently strong to sustain any weight to which it may be subjected. This arrangement would allow perfect ventilation, the want of which is urged by many against tunnel roads. The motive power to be steam, and locomotive engines of a pattern nearly similar to those in general use could be employed. By having the smoke-pipes inclined to one side, so as to pass beneath the grating, the exhaust steam and products of combustion could be discharged into the open air.

Trains of three cars each starting every three minutes (the headway on the South-eastern line in London) would carry more passengers between Harlem and the City Hall than the Third-avenue line does at present. The number of cars could easily be doubled, or even quadrupled, should the traffic demand.

The small tunnel would cost very much less than one of ordinary dimensions, although it would be about one-half the width and one-third the height of the latter, only about one-quarter as much material and work would be required in its construction, as all its parts could be built much lighter.

The able and experienced engineer, Mr. J. C. BUCKOUT, in his report on the New-York Central Under-ground Railroad, makes the cost of that undertaking about $9,500,000. The expense of the road proposed should not much exceed $2,000,000, and its capacity would be fully equal to that of the Central.

It is universally conceded that the wear and tear on a narrow gauge is much less than on a broad-gauge road—an important item of profit in working the former.

I have merely presented the outlines of a cheap plan for rapid transit, the essential element of which is a very narrow-gauge road and consequent small amount of space required for its operation. In the less traveled parts of the thoroughfares through which it is proposed to have it run, it might be advisable to leave the excavation entirely open at the top, still more diminishing the cost of building. W. B.

THE MURDER MYSTERIES.

The Nathan Murder Story—Explanation by Superintendent Kelso—The Precise Value of the Alleged Clues.

The sensational story furnished yesterday by a Chicago detective, relative to the identity and whereabouts of the Nathan murderer, created considerable comment yesterday in this City, as everything connected with the mysterious assassination of Mr. NATHAN naturally does. A TIMES reporter called on Superintendent JAMES J. KELSO, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining some authentic information in the matter.

It appears from his statements that in the early part of December last, a man giving the name of WM. P. FELCKER, called on Superintendent KELSO, at his office, and gaining a private interview, began alluding to the number of homicides committed in this City during the year, and as Mr. KELSO anticipated, when he began, he finally broached the Nathan case. After considerable skirmishing, FELCKER, at length hinted that he was in possession of information of importance relative to the unknown assassin, and asked if KELSO was authorized to advance any money to aid in working up the case.

Although the Police Superintendent had been previously approached by individuals pretending to have clues in their possession in the Nathan case, who subsequently proved to be entirely in the dark themselves, he listened patiently to FELCKER, and endeavored to grasp his information. But when he plumply asked the man for his information, or an outline of it, FELCKER drew off and intimated that he must first be satisfied that the rewards offered by the family were to be untouched, and that he must have an earnest in order that he might successfully work. He professed to have his clues so finely worked down that he would be enabled, in a short time, to put his hand on the man who had actually committed the murder.

Two or three interviews were had, but the stranger still kept his mouth suspiciously closed, when the Superintendent asked permission to call in Justice DOWLING, who had already taken a great interest in the case, and had also worked hard in the hunt for the criminal. FELCKER at first objected to the Magistrate's presence, but finally consented, and Judge DOWLING also heard the meagre story of the man.

FELCKER was then told by Superintendent KELSO that no interference or claim would be interposed by any of the Police officials in the matter of the large rewards offered by the NATHAN family, and both the Superintendent and the Magistrate assured him that they would render all the assistance in their power, that the entire Police Department be handled if necessary, and they could also call on the military should an unlooked-for emergency requiring it arise.

FELCKER then stated that he was not alone in the matter, but was assisted by Col. WOOD, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service Department, and it was remarked that at nearly every interview FELCKER introduced Detective WATSON, of Jersey City, who seldom took any part in the conversations, merely lending an attentive ear to them, possibly for future use.

Although Superintendent KELSO and Judge DOWLING were satisfied by that time that FELCKER's information would prove worthless, they consented to add Judge CARDOZO to the conclave. The latter gentleman, representing the NATHAN family, joined with the officials in assuring FELCKER that he would be honorably and fairly treated, should his information prove of any positive value, but the man seemed suspicious and wanted money down, as he stated that he would have to use certain people who would not work on promises. It was finally decided to test FELCKER by furnishing him with $500 in cash, or a third of the amount claimed, and a promise of the additional $1,000 should the case be developed in an encouraging manner. Agreeably to this arrangement Judge CARDOZO gave Superintendent KELSO a check for $500, which was duly paid over to FELCKER, who was required to sign a receipt in the presence of the bank cashier to the effect that he accepted the money on condition that he would furnish reliable information relative to the Nathan murder. As FELCKER was leaving the bank with Superintendent KELSO and Justice DOWLING, the latter remarked that as many parties had already made attempts to obtain money from the NATHAN family, the authorities were compelled to be on their guard against imposition. He also added that if any one was so base as to add to the sorrow of the afflicted family by raising false hopes, or by swindling them with incorrect or worthless information, the Police authorities throughout the country would make every city in the Union too hot to hold him, and that the authorities of this City would give such an impostor the full benefit of the law.

FELCKER seemed to wince at the language of the Magistrate, but subsequently recovering himself, replied that he was satisfied that within ten days from that time he could furnish information that would warrant an arrest. This interview took place on the 17th of December, and FELCKER was to return on the following Monday (19th) to have another conference. He did not keep his appointment, however, and only turned up a day or two after, when he stated to Mr. KELSO that Col. WOOD was not satisfied with the agreement made, and wished other and more liberal terms. The Superintendent gave him no hope of any other arrangement, when FELCKER reluctantly produced the $500 he had received, and surrendered it. As FELCKER left the Superintendent, the latter gave him his opinion, which was simply that he was an impostor and a fraud, and Mr. KELSO has not seen or heard of him since, except to get occasional glimpses of him while conversing with detectives, who all characterize FELCKER as a humbug.

The report in yesterday's TIMES states that FELCKER was in possession of a diamond stud and a locket, but Superintendent KELSO states that he never exhibited those articles when consulting in the matter, but instead exhibited a bit of old linen which he stated was a piece of a bloody shirt. As the murdered man's garments were all intact when the crime was committed, no heed was paid by the officials to this article or fragment. The statement that FELCKER is a member of Col. WHITLEY's Detective Force is denied by that gentleman, who states that he understands that FELCKER is connected with a Western private detective agency. It would thus appear that the FELCKER clue, like all others in the case, is an imaginary and worthless one. It may be well to say here that ever since the death of Mr. JOURDAN both Judge DOWLING and Superintendent KELSO, his old and tried friends, have sedulously carried out the plan of operations commenced by that lamented officer, and that they do not yet despair of ultimate success.

The Rogers Murder Case—Improbability of Pinto's Story.

The report that comes from Auburn State Prison to the effect that FRANCIS E. PINTO, a notorious thief and desperate ruffian, now in confinement in that prison, had confessed himself to be the murderer of Mr. CHARLES ROGERS, cannot be relied upon as affording any solution of the mystery surrounding the killing of Mr. ROGERS. In the first place PINTO is a habitual liar, having been detected several times while under arrest in this City for offenses. He had frequently been arrested for burglary or robbery, and through the contrivance of political friends always succeeded in eluding punishment. When PINTO smashed a pane of plate-glass in the Park Bank with a huge iron disc and carried off $3,000, he was arrested after a sharp chase, only to confound a certain Police Captain, who supposed him to be in the Tombs awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. It was subsequently discovered that the papers in the burglary case were removed from the District-Attorney's office by a certain Alderman, ostensibly to take bail, though no papers of any kind, except a simple discharge, could be found. PINTO was sent to the State Prison for the bank robbery, and as it appears that he is in solitary confinement for misconduct, it is believed by Police officials in this City that he has concocted the Roger's story in order to escape punishment. It may be well to state here that the late JOHN JOURDAN, as well as Superintendent KELSO and other Police officials having cognizance of the inner workings of the Rogers murder case, were of the opinion, at the time of JAMES LOGAN's death at the hands of JERRY DUNN, that LOGAN was the real murderer. The evidence in the case as procured by Capt. ALLAIRE was very clear against LOGAN, but the stupidity of the Coroner having charge of the case so completely thwarted him in his investigation that LOGAN's mistress and BILLY ROBATAILLE, the only witnesses against him, were permitted to go unhindered. All of PINTO's statements will probably prove worthless. It is unreasonable to suppose that a hardened scamp like him would voluntarily exchange a few years' term in the State Prison for the gallows, even if guilty of the murder.

THE EXILES OF ERIN.

Further Preparations for their Reception—Action of the United Irishmen.

A large and influential meeting of delegates from the different sections of the United Irishmen of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, under the auspices of District No. Six, was held yesterday afternoon at Germania Hall, No. 171 Third-avenue, for the purpose of participating in the movement originated in the Common Council of tendering a hearty welcome to the released Irish political prisoners. Mr. RICHARD MCCLOUD, a member of the Directory, was moved to the chair. On motion, a Committee was appointed to confer with the Common Council, with a view to assist them in the undertaking, and obtain a proper position for the Society in the procession.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Some of the bravest and best of those who have periled all for Ireland, and suffered all that the perverted ingenuity of their enemies could devise, are soon about to arrive in our midst; and,

Whereas, It is but right and just that they should be tendered a reception commensurate with the extent of their sufferings, or at least such as would compensate them to some extent for all the weary hours passed in the dreary dungeons, cut off from all communication with the world; and,

Whereas, Those living martyrs of freedom have been recognized by all lovers of liberty as eminently entitled to all the respect and honor which it is in our power to confer on them, and to that end various movements are now in progress to tender to the illustrious exiles a suitable reception; and,

Whereas, As members of an organization having for its fundamental object the union of all men of Irish birth and their descendants in one solid body, the co-operation of their children for the freedom of Ireland and the establishment of a republic on the ruins of the despotism under which our country groans, as enemies to monarchical power and advocates of universal liberty throught the world, behold in the noble patriots who now approach the shores of America martyrs true and tried in the cause of human freedom, and,

Whereas, It becomes the duty of all earnest Irish nationalists to exhibit by their presence at the demonstration proposed to be tendered to them on their arrival in New-York how much they have appreciated the sterling honesty, truth and patriotism of our expatriated countrymen, and to show how much the feelings of the United Irishmen are in unison with theirs for the cause of our suffering land, be it

Resolved, That the members of United Irishmen do attend as a body to welcome and greet our suffering exiles, to do them the utmost honor for their endurance while subject to the terrible laws of the hereditary enemy of our race, and that we exhibit in this demonstration by our demeanor and discipline the ardent love we bear for our native land, as well as our hatred of her oppressors.

Resolved, That in the name of all good men and true in the ranks of Uthe nited Irishmen, we call upon all the patriotic sons of Erin in this vicinity to show by the welcome they extend to our brothers who have suffered for our sake, that they are yet ready to do and dare for Ireland, and help those who have been ground beneath the heel of the oppressor.

It was also resolved to tender the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall the thanks of the Society, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Irish Brigade Officers' Association.

This Association met, yesterday, at 3 P. M., at Sweeney's Hotel. Col. ROBERTS, of Tammany Hall, was introduced, and announced that the City authorities had undertaken to carry out the entire programme, and that the affair had assumed too gigantic proportions for any smaller organization or organizations to attempt. It would be a grander turnout than on St. Patrick's Day, as many societies would appear now that did not usually on the annual Irish holiday.

The uniform cap was decided on for the old fighting officers, and it was arranged that the old shattered standards should be procured from the State for the occasion. The Knights of St. Patrick were thanked for their invitation to share their steamer escorting the *Cuba* guests, and for other courtesies. The meeting adjourned to 8 P. M. on Thursday next, when all members, active or honorary, are requested to present themselves, at any sacrifice.

Dr. Helmbold's New Store.

A large number of the friends of Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD assembled at his store on Broadway on Saturday evening, for the purpose of examining the extension to the store and the luxurious appointments connected therewith. The occasion of the opening was duly celebrated by a feast of substantials and a flow of liquids—the like of which was never bottled by HELMBOLD. The prominent feature of the whole affair was the doctor in the uniform of a naval officer, and wearing upon his belt the word "Daunter." The new store is simply an extension of the original store through to Crosby-street, but the whole is magnificently fitted up.

The walls, extending over half the retail hall, are adorned all along the ceiling to the two first Corinthian columns with a series of molded arches on each side, and eighteen magnificent and costly plate mirrors from floor to ceiling, and extending the entire length of the store. These rest upon an elaborate molding, supported by elegant Corinthian pillars, with ornamented capitals overlaid with gold, and the roof also is richly painted and fretted with gold. The shelves are divided into a number of ranges, each of which is backed by French mirrors. Then come the counters, composed of solid marble throughout, the top slabs supported by richly carved brackets starred with gold, and having two square compartments on the side faces, each of which bears the inscription "H. T. H."

Connected with the establishment is a reception-room, which is intended for the comfort of those obliged to wait while the prescriptions they desire to purchase are being prepared. The room is furnished with costly lounges, sofas and velvet carpet. The remaining portions of the walls from the first pillars to the partition which divides the retail store from the counting-room, are stained with an elegant French gray, upon which is painted, in a very beautiful and elaborate mosaic work of the most exquisite colors, a series of immense hexagons in double gold bead frames. The office compartment is marked off at the end of the retail department, or 215 feet from the front of same, and besides the luxurious desks and chairs for the use of the officials, there is a complete dressing-room at the service of visitors and customers. The grand reception-room and ladies' boudoir, fitted up in the handsomest style possible for the accommodation of ladies, in the centre of which stands one of the most elaborate and superb of soda fountains, twelve and a half feet from point to point, octagonal shape, and is a combination of the choicest specimens of marble, Pyrenees, Greyot, Victoria Red, Vermont and Lisbon stone. The fountain is surmounted by a magnificent Chinese pagoda, frescoed in the highest style of art, by one of our most eminent artists. The room is furnished in truly oriental splendor with costly sofas, chairs, lounges, &c. The walls are decorated with portraits of some of our most eminent physicians, and are of extra Roman richness.

The Lanahan Trial—Review of What Has Been Done.

Today the Book Committee will resume, at 9½ A. M., the trial of Dr. LANAHAN. Three days have already been given to the investigation. The first, the Committee organized, and took votes upon the question of the admission of the Press, which they decided negatively. The second day, better counsels prevailed, and the Committee admitted the reporters. The Committee also adopted some rules of procedure on this day, allowing both sides in the case to appear by counsel, to call witnesses, but only one at a time, and to examine and cross-examine, but under the single restriction that the charges and specifications under which a witness is examined shall always be named or indicated by counsel.

The third day (Saturday) was the most important of any. The accused Agent took the stand for a short while. He said that he wrote letters, circulated "fly-sheets," and made a speech or speeches reasserting that frauds did exist in the Concern. The prosecution are seeking to prove that Dr. LANAHAN did this thing maliciously, to some extent, and that he did in every possible way accuse "the Concern," and not one or two of its employes, of gross mismanagement and fraud. This the Doctor absolutely denies. Rev. Dr. CURRY, of the *Christian Advocate*, was also called on Saturday. He testified substantially that rumors of frauds had been flying around the Concern months previous to the appearing of the TIMES' article; that Dr. LANAHAN had had frequent conversations with him, had made calculations of the losses in commissions, &c., for several years, and found them to amount to at least $100,000. Dr. CURRY will most likely take the stand again today. The case promises to grow in interest and importance as it proceeds, and very much of the testimony will be new to the Methodist Church and public. From present indications the trial will continue through three or four weeks—perhaps longer.

Tammany Officials and How they Prosper.

WOODWARD, assistant to REEVES E. PALMER, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, owns a place at Norwalk, Conn., worth $150,000. It surpasses anything of the kind in the town, and is the envy of all the old and wealthy residents. Previous to entering Tammany's service WOODWARD was a poor man. His property is now estimated to be worth $500,000.

WATSON, County Auditor under Controller CONNOLLY, has built a handsome mansion at the corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, costing $150,000. He lives in sumptuous style, and drives down to his official business in a liveried equipage. He visits Albany during the legislative sessions for the purpose of looking after the tax levy.

LEVERICH, formerly a stenographer, is now accumulating a fortune under Tammany.

CORNELIUS CORSON is the owner of property valued at $500,000. About eight years ago he was a poor reporter, connected with the *Express*. He attached himself to TWEED, and served his master and himself with commendable zeal. The *Transcript* newspaper, probably the most stupendous swindling job that any civilized community has ever been burdened with, was started by CORSON and others. TWEED was taken into partnership, and the enterprise was immediately patronized by the City Government. It received all the City advertising at outrageously high prices, and furnished CHAS. E. WILBOUR, CORSON and TWEED with immense dividends. CORSON is chief of the so-called Bureau of Elections, one of TWEED's appointments, and has the distribution of a large number of sinecure positions. His appointees draw pay from the City Treasury all the year round, but perform very little work in return. Before CORSON's attachment to Tammany he did not know what it was to ride in a carriage, but now he is the possessor of an elegant [illegible] with blooded [illegible].

The Police in Pursuit of a Forger.

Officer BENNETT, of the Tombs Police Court, started last evening for Syracuse with a warrant, issued by Justice HOGAN, for ARTHUR X. BREED, alias Chittenden, the man arrested on the mistaken suspicion that he was the Albany express robber. BREED is accused of forging a draft for $3,000 on FOLGER & CO., of New-Orleans, and the indorsement of DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN. With the draft he purchased from Judge Low a Midland Railroad bond for $2,300, receiving a check for the remainder. He subsequently purchased a ring with the certified check, and received $400 in cash as the balance. He will be arraigned before the Magistrate as soon as he arrives.

WHITMAN'S Jujube is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all persons having affections of the throat. Sold at Hudnut's, Herald Building; Caswell, Hazard & Co., 5th-av. and 24th-st.; Ditman & Co.'s, Astor House, and all leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Our new protection for vaults and safes defies all the burglars of New-York. Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects every window and door of the house; ten years' experience and never broke through. —*Advertisement.* E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Wickes Brothers,
Having removed to
No. 120 Maiden-lane.
are prepared to furnish to the domestic trade and to consumers their
SUPERIOR STANDARD OIL,
which for several years has given such satisfaction to the export trade. Also,
WICKES BROTHERS'
ECLECTIC OIL,
150 fire test.
A new brand and perfect illuminator.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga—Superior to all in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

A few cases of London Silk Dress Hats for gentlemen, just received by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

BURRILL.—At Plainfield, N. J., CATHARINE OSBORNE, wife of James S. Burrill, M. D., and daughter of Joseph S. Gibbes, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Cross, Plainfield, Monday, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 15th inst., JOHN EADIE, elder son of William H. and Mary J. Cole, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 285 Clinton-av., near DeKalb-av., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at noon.

CLOSE.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, MINNIE E., only daughter of Aaron and Harriet U. Close, aged 22 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 209 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLAPP.—On Saturday morning, 14th inst., CATHARINE, wife of Clinton W. Clapp, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral at the Franklindale Baptist Church, in Wappinger's Falls, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2½ P. M.

DABNEY.—At Great Malvern, England, on the 23d December, 1870, CHARLES W. DABNEY, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

DEADY.—On Friday, Jan. 13, 1871, JANE ARMSTRONG, wife of Silas Deady, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 129 West 34th-st., on Monday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Ravenswood, Long Island, on Saturday evening, Jan. 14, HENRY C. FREEMAN.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 1½ o'clock at the residence of his father, Pliny Freeman. Carriages will be in attendance at Astoria on arrival of Harlem boat leaving Peck-slip at 11½ o'clock A. M.

GORHAM.—At Darien, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 13, ABIGAIL GORHAM, widow of Samuel Gorham, deceased, and mother of Mrs. John Hecker, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Darien, Conn., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Trains leave depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly on Sunday morning, 15th inst., ENOS KETCHUM, aged 82.

Funeral services at the house of his son-in-law, A. Quereau, Orange Valley, N. J., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. Trains of Morris & Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st. at 10:10 and 11:20 A. M.

LEYS.—In Brooklyn, on the 14th inst., MARY HOWAT LEYS, aged 41 years, wife of George C. Leys, druggist.

The friends of the family, also the members of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 90 Joralemon-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

LAURIE.—On the 28th December last, at his residence, St. James' Place, London, in the 86th year of his age, JOHN LAURIE, for many years a merchant of this City.

MCNULTY.—At Nassau, N. P., Jan. 3, FLORENCE MCNULTY, of this City, aged 26 years.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother John, of his brother-in-law, Dr. Joseph A. Kerrigan, and of his uncle, Joseph P. Quin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., on Monday morning, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in family vault at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

NEWTON.—In Harlem, on the 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. T. Ryerson, Mrs. MARGARET W. NEWTON, aged 76 years.

The remains will be interred at Greenfield, Mass., on Monday.

PETRILLO.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, at 6 o'clock P. M., after a short and painful illness, ANNA PETRILLO, aged 7 years and 1 month, eldest daughter of Leonardo and Emilia Petrillo.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

STEVENS.—In Rome, Italy, Dec. 24, JULIA A., daughter of Martha B. and the late Edwin A. Stevens.

SIDELL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, 12th inst., AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL, eldest son of the late John A. Sidell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Bar are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jacob Philip, No. 10 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 16th inst., at 1 P. M.

STROBEL.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 14, ANNIE E. STROBEL.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. A. Stephens, No. 44 West 10th-st.

WARD.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870, at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, EDMUND A., only child of Edmund A. and Fanny Ward, aged two months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
No. 130 CHAMBERS-ST.,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW UP-TOWN STORE,
CORNER
BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.,
ON
MONDAY, JAN. 16.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 2,554. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, AND money loaned on them. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR [illegible] and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

In anticipation of the approaching festive season, I promised last month a few details on evening dresses; and a visit to one of the principal French artistes de modes now in town will enable me, I hope, to satisfy my fair readers on that subject. Thus, silk tunics of all colors will be worn over white tulle or muslin skirts, according as occasion requires. For instance, for a small and early party a silk tunic of any color, even black, with a low square body, will be considered sufficient dress, even if worn over a high white muslin dress. For a quadrille party the under dress may be of grenadine or tarlatan, but for a ball it must be of tulle. When the under dress is muslin, one deep flounce at the bottom is all the trimming that is required. A tarlatan or grenadine, on the contrary, has generally from five to seven narrow plaited flounces on the skirt, while a tulle skirt is invariably puffed more than half way up, with flowers sometimes scattered among the puffs, or bouillonnés, as I should rather say. The tunics are made in various ways; some are made merely like a plain skirt, being looped up to form puffs and folds by flowers or bows of ribbon, as occasion requires. I need not add that flowers are only employed for very large parties, and that ribbons are admissible at all times and in all places. Another favorite form of tunic is the sash tunic. This is made en tablier in front, then plaited in at the sides to the back widths, which are very long and full, and are looped up in their turn so as to imitate huge bows and sash. This tunic looks very pretty on slim figures, and should be trimmed with a deep fringe or lace, and fringe mixed, of same color as tunic. For young girls the bodies should be low squares with no sleeves, merely a shoulder-strap with fringe or lace to fall over the arm. Of course, there is a muslin or tulle body beneath the tunic body, with short puffed sleeve.

For quiet parties, a low square body, with sleeve to the elbow, is preferred to the simple shoulder-straps, and then the elbow is trimmed round with frills to match the under-skirt. But for quite young girls the shoulder-strap alone is preferred. It is not essential that the under-skirt should be white; it may, when made of tulle, be of the same color as tunic. I saw one dress which looked remarkably pretty. It was composed of a pea-green tulle skirt, puffed half way up with tulle bouillonnés and tea roses scattered among the bouillonnés. Over this a straight green silk tunic with an embroidery of tea-roses round the hem, and looped up at the sides with bunches of tea-roses. Low square body, with embroidery of tea-roses round top and shoulder-strap; a little puffed tulle sleeve beneath. A bunch of tea-roses on shoulders, back of waist and hair, with long spray falling half down the back, and another little rose at the bottom of the spray.

Another dress I observed was a white grenadine skirt, with five flounces at the bottom and a pink silk tunic, tablier-shaped in front and sash ends at the back, trimmed round with pink satin pipings and a handsome deep pink silk fringe. The body was square of course, trimmed round with satin piping and fringe, and the sleeves came to the elbow, trimmed with piping and fringe, and deep white grenadine plaited frills beneath. Only a rose with spray in the hair, and a black velvet with locket round the neck. Long gloves and double bracelets—i. e., a pair of bracelets, one on each arm over the gloves.

This revival of bracelets in pairs is daily growing in favor, and are worn with long or short sleeves, either over a tight sleeve or a long glove.

Before I finish with evening dress, I must remind my readers that the old-fashioned low body down at the shoulders is seldom if ever seen at present. At the largest ball the low square body is preferred, and considered more dressy and comme il faut than its discarded rival.

White muslin tunics, with bodies V shape, and edged with frills or lace, are still much worn over black or colored silk skirts for family parties, and is a very easy and economical way of wearing out a soiled silk dress. With this kind of dress a sash should be worn, the same color as under skirt, and bows at the elbows and in the hair to match; also a ribbon with locket round the neck.

High gloves still continue to be worn; which, with sleeves to elbows, almost hide the arm. That certainly is a pity, for a pretty arm is a thing to admire, and what is more, is somewhat rare. That, by the bye, may be one of the reasons which has brought in the fashion for hiding it—though this is scarcely in accordance with the on dits current respecting our future fashions, which, rumor says, are likely to return to the old Greek models, especially if a Republic be proclaimed after the war is ended. Such a consummation would astonish no one acquainted with the history of the first Republic. Republicans were ever advocates of crops and classic—to wit, the Roundheads, who foreswore long locks; and the French Revolutionists, who discarded the hated hoops and powdered wigs of Royalists, and bade their women copy the antique Greek statues, until they copied them so well that a return to a little more drapery was deemed expedient, even by the loudest admirer of plastic beauty. Nature was all very well, but a little art was found to be necessary after all.

The reversible satins, of which I wrote some months ago, are gradually gaining ground in England, and can be had at some of our best establishments. They cannot be too well recommended; for they are not merely pretty and original, but they are economical—as, when one side is soiled they can be turned, and thus make quite a new dress, and no trimming but the material itself is required in making them up. For instance, you may have a gray and blue stripe on one side, and a gray and maroon on the reverse side; or, two shades of blue on one side, and two shades of gray on the other; and so, *ad infinitum*, according to the taste of the wearer. The shades, stripes of one color, perhaps make up better than shades of different colors; but, in any case, the effect is novel, and reversible silks and satins bid fair to supersede all others in a short time. Some of these reversibles are of alternate velvet and satin stripes, and some again of satin and silk stripes, while others are all velvet, satin or silk. The prettiest are the alternate satin and silk stripes; and, in this case, the silk stripe should always be of the lightest shade—or, when a white stripe is used, white.

Next to the reversible stripes, the Pompadour chines and brocades are likely to resume a portion of their once-famed popularity—though young people should never wear brocade. They may, however, wear a chine tunic over a white, or even a flowered-pattern muslin, and the combination will look most distingue. In this case, however, the tunic should be perfectly plain, and only looped up at sides with flowers to match the pattern on chine; a chine fringe may edge the tunic and trim the body; chine ribbon bows on shoulder, and an ornament in the hair, but no flowers.

Brocaded dresses look stately for elderly ladies, and when covered with a white yak lace tunic are very dressy, and fit for any occasion. Ornaments, but not flowers, should be worn with brocade dresses.

Even velvet dresses, covered with lace tunics, are considered highly elegant. These tunics look best looped up at back with colored ribbon, when worn over velvets or plain silks.

Velvet becomes more in favor from day to day, and, next to fur trimming, velvet is preferred to all others for outdoor dresses.

I saw a pretty walking costume at the palace not long ago. It was of gray silk rep, trimmed with rows of velvet half way up the skirt, with a tunic likewise trimmed with several rows of velvet, and looped up at sides with large velvet bows and ends, and a large bow with short ends at waist at back. Loose square jacket, with hanging sleeves trimmed with velvet. Black velvet hat with gray feather. Black sable boa and muff.—*Le Journal des Mode.*

HON. JOHN COVODE.

His Political Career as Described by Himself—Interesting Reminiscences.

The letter written last Spring by the late Hon. JOHN COVODE declining a renomination for Congress, will renewedly possess interest now in view of his recent death, and we therefore reproduce it below:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1870.

D. W. Shryock, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to inquiries relative to my being a candidate for Congress again, I would say that for different reasons, some of which I will state, I will not submit to renomination.

One of the reasons which induce me to decline further honors is that some aspirants have turned their backs upon the party, because I stood in their way, while a few others have turned their backs upon me because I could not secure them office. But I am happy to say that no one has ever charged me with infidelity to the great cause in which we have been engaged.

In looking over a list of the members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, being the one I first entered, I find that nearly half its numbers are now in their graves, including from Pennsylvania, TYSON, BROOME, FULLER, ROBINSON, KNIGHT and RICHIE; and of the 103 that voted for BANKS in that great struggle, there remain in the present Congress only BUFFINGTON, BINGHAM, KELSEY, C. C. WASHBURN and myself—BANKS also being a member of this Congress—six in all; and, as each of them has been out longer than I have, it makes me the father of the House that I entered on the great struggle to preserve the rights of white men in the Territories, resulting in freeing four and a half millions of colored persons, giving them political rights and endowing them with a suffrage, a privilege not even then contemplated. And we now find the old slave-holders appealing to those that were once their slaves for their votes. What a revolution, and what sacrifices have been made to accomplish it!

While none of the members of either House fell in battle on the Union side, except Col. BAKER, there were quite a number fell on the rebel side, including some of the worst fire-eaters, such as BARKSDALE, KEITT, BRANCH, ZOLLICOFFER and others. Of the active men in the Banks struggle, SHERMAN, MORRILL and CRAGIN, now in the Senate; COLFAX, Vice-President; WASHBURNE, Minister in Paris; BURLINGAME, after having risen to eminent distinction as a diplomatist, fell a victim to disease at St. Petersburg last Winter, and his remains are now on their way to the State he has so much honored; SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, and ALLISON, Register of the same; ISRAEL WASHBURN has since been Governor of Maine, and PRINGLE on a mission abroad; GIDDINGS, the great file-leader, is in his grave; as well as BRENTON of Indiana, GRANGER of New-York, MACHAIN of Vermont, &c. Of the Senators I was well acquainted with in the Thirty-fourth Congress, BELL, BROADHEAD, BUTLER, CASS, C. C. CLAY, CLAYTON, COLLAMER, CRITTENDEN, DOUGLAS, FESSENDEN, FOOTE, HOUSTON and others, are no more, and none of the living remain in the Senate except HAMLIN, HARLAN, SUMNER and WILSON, while SEWARD, who was then the great leader, has had a checkered course since that time.

Now, in view of the fact that the great struggle for human progress, for which I enlisted, has been fought and won by the friends of human rights, slavery and despotism having been overturned, the power of the Government vindicated and shown to be more than equal to cope with all its enemies, and the Government been fully reconstructed, I rest content that new issues will arise—such as finance, taxes, tariff, expansion and other questions that will necessarily divide the old column, and that nearly all my old associates, with whom I acted when I first went into Congress, are dead or scattered, family ties having been severed by the war; that I have had to mourn the loss of my first-born son, who gave his life for his country, with three hundred and fifty thousand others, who were necessarily sacrificed to save the life of the nation.

I feel it now not only my duty, but a pleasure, to withdraw from a contest that has been embittered against me by the Democratic Party, because I felt it to be my duty to investigate their frauds and corruptions in their vile submission to the slave power in their Kansas policy; and for doing this they have pursued me ever since with a vindictive feeling that no other man in the country has had to endure. But I have proven them to be guilty of all I charged them with; have been able to overpower them in every contest I have had with them, whether in the district, in the State, or in the Federal Capitol.

Without boastfulness, but as a servant giving an account of his stewardship, I take the liberty of saying to my constituents that I have been honored by my associates in Congress, in being called upon to serve on very important committees. Beside my investigation, which Mr. LINCOLN said, "finished the Democratic Party as a national one," I was selected to serve on the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and thus made an associate with Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet in matters pertaining to the war. I was honored by being the associate of the noble old BEN. WADE on that committee—a truer man to his country never lived—and with CHANDLER, with his strong impulses, but always in the right when the enemies of the Government were to be dealt with. This was one of the most important committees ever organized in the Government. But many of its secrets can never be published. I was then selected to go South to aid in working out reconstruction, and always in close relationship with that great man STANTON, to whom the nation owes so much for his service.

And now, in conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to a confiding constituency, who have stood by and sustained me by their votes for the last twenty years, in a way that no other man has been sustained, and without which I would not have succeeded. Very truly yours,

JOHN COVODE.

To the citizens of the old Nineteenth, now Twenty-first, District of Pennsylvania.

Accident on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad.—Narrow Escape.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Jan. 14.

An accident which came near resulting fatally, occurred on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the following being the full particulars, as gathered by us from the engineer and fireman of the train: As the morning train from Stanford was approaching the crossing near the lamp blacking factory, a short distance from this city, backing down, the engineer of the locomotive No. 2, Mr. CASH, discovered a horse and wagon on the track. He gave the alarm, and used all in his power to prevent a collision, but it proved of no avail. The wagon was struck by the tender and smashed literally to pieces, the horse attached to it being injured in such a manner that he died in a short time after. Strange to say, the occupant, a man named WM. VAN WAGNER, aged seventy-five years, was found to be but slightly injured. How he escaped from being instantly killed is a mystery to all connected with the train. No blame can be attached to the engineer, as the whistle was sounded the usual distance from the crossing and every available means taken to prevent a collision. Mr. VAN WAGNER, when asked why he did not keep off the track, said he could not make his horse either go forward or backward. As it is, the accident is one that could not be prevented. While writing on the subject, we would state that the engineers on the road are troubled considerably with teams attempting to cross the track in front of their trains, and it is a wonder that more accidents have not occurred. Let this be a warning.

Melancholy Accident—Two Brothers Killed.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Jan. 14.

During Wednesday forenoon an accident of a shocking nature occurred on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, near Chappaqua, Westchester County, by which two brothers, named JOHN and GEORGE QUIMBY, aged respectively thirty and twenty-one years, lost their lives. From the meagre information furnished regarding the casualty it would appear that the deceased parties were crossing the railroad track in a light wagon, when they were struck by the locomotive of a gravel train, which was then running at a high rate of speed. The force of the collision dashed the horse and vehicle literally to atoms, instantly killing JOHN QUIMBY, while his brother, who was taken up insensible, remained in that condition until Thursday morning, when he expired. The deceased men were sons of REUBEN QUIMBY, Ex-Postmaster of the village of Sing Sing.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 14, the attendance was limited, and although no business in City or suburban property was transacted, a sale was made which attracted some attention. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at a trustee's sale, disposed of all the right, title and interest in and to the property known as the "Central Gold Mine," located in Colorado, together with the buildings, machinery and appurtenances belonging thereto. The auction has been quite extensively advertised for some months past in the Western Press, but here in New-York little real knowledge existed as to the intrinsic value of the property offered. The bidding was, therefore, tame, and but comparatively little interest was manifested. Before the sale, protests were entered in the name of the President of the Company and others, forbidding further proceedings, but without effect, however, as the mine was finally struck off to JACOB L. SMYSOR for $2,400, it being understood that he was the purchaser, in the interests of the bondholders. No other business was transacted.

During the week past the sales at the Exchange have been few in number, all but one made by order of the Courts, and in no case particularly noticeable in their character. The prices realized in each instance, however, have been fair, giving no evidence of the predicted serious decline in the market. In the business transacted some general interest has been evinced, but there has been nothing to indicate that holders of property are anxious to dispose of the same, or that at present any trouble is anticipated. On the contrary, those dealing in real estate while freely admitting that business is dull, look forward to a stronger market, and apparently feel confident that as the Spring approaches greater activity will prevail. The following figures represent the volume of business at the Exchange for each day that public sales were made: Monday, Jan. 9, $16,000; Tuesday, Jan. 10, $17,000; Thursday, Jan. 12, $29,450. The total business of the week aggregates $62,450 as against $83,175 for the week previous, ending Saturday, Jan. 7. The auctioneers engaged in sales during the week were A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., JAMES M. MILLER and ROBERTS & MCGUIRE.

For the present week quite a number of auctions are already advertised, and business promises to be better than for some time past. The most important sales, and those to which attention is directed, are as follows: On Wednesday, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, will dispose of a large lot of valuable improved City property. This sale is one of great importance, as it has been looked forward to for some weeks past as likely to determine, in a measure, the course of the market for the year. The greater part of the property is desirably located, all improved, and most of it adapted for business purposes. It belongs to the estate of JACOB CRAM, deceased, and is sold to close the estate, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, referee. Being a legal sale, an open market is insured and a fair competition will therefore result. The terms are liberal, and in any event, the attendance on the day of the auction cannot fail to be a large one. The following property is comprised in the schedule of the sale: Five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928, and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet; four-story marble and brick house and lot, with stable on the rear, on north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet; two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-street, between Wooster and Laurens streets, Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-street; eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-street, 72.4 feet north of Canal-street, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-street, having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-street, and nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-street, in the rear of the lots on Wooster-street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-street, making together a front of 172.6 feet on Laurens-street. That the above auction is one of decided interest can well be seen.

On Wednesday, also, at the Exchange, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee in foreclosure, will dispose of the five-story and cellar brick house (with store) and lot known as No. 622 Second-avenue, north-east corner Thirty-fourth-street. This street is 100 feet wide, and has ferry and railroad connection with all parts of Long Island. Also the four-story and finished back basement brick house and lot No. 307 East Thirty-fourth-street. The property offered is desirable and worthy the attention of investors.

On Thursday A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, will offer some valuable Brooklyn property, comprising three brick houses and lots on the north side of Front-street, between Dock and Garrison streets, and also four houses and lots in the rear of the above, connected with Front street by an alley-way. In addition to the sales noticed, quite a number of others are bulletined to take place, and, as has been said, the week bids fair to be one of marked business activity.

At private sale desirable property continues to be offered in large quantities, and our columns yesterday contained a long list of such offerings. Houses and lots eligibly situated were so advertised by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-street; FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway; WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street; HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway; B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue; W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, and ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street.

JOHN MCCLAVE, real estate broker, No. 44 Pine-street, reports having recently effected the following transfer at private sale at the price annexed: Eight full-sized lots, on the west side of Eighth-avenue, comprising the entire block front between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, sold for $45,000. As this is one of the best located pieces of property for business purposes above Central Park, the price may be considered a low one.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold four lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, and one lot in the rear, each lot 25x100, for $85,000. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale by another house (name not given) of eight full lots on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, for $82,000, or at the rate of $10,250 per lot. This property is to be immediately improved by the erection of first-class houses.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Ellery-st., s. w. corner, 25x36.6x72x76.3	Husband to wife.	$2,000
South 5th-st., s. s., about 100 ft. e. of 12th-st., 25x100		
Bond-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 12.6x75, h. and l.		3,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 134.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 34.10x134.10, h. and l.		25,000
Grand-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100		6,500
Hampden-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 102x91.3, 6 hs. and ls.		19,200
Macon-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 60x100		17,500
Madison-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. w. of Central-av., 100x188.9x85.4x232.10		3,100
Starr-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 100x200x6.4x101.5x162.9, partition		
Myrtle-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 50x100		1,000
Poplar-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x100		
Liberty-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Poplar-st., 75x100		
7th-st., e. s., 67.4 ft. n. of Division-av., 20x80, h. and l.		8,000
Lorrimer and Boerum sts., n. e. corner, 50x100		
South 7th-st. and 2d-st., s. w. corner, 50x100		25,000
39th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2		600
Atlantic-av., n. s., 211.6 ft. w. of Bond-st., 22.5x80, h. and l.		13,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Sandford-st., 25x100		2,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x80.8		6,500
Sheffield-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 50x100		8,000
Shepard and Baltic avs., n. e. corner, 85x200		10,000
Bennett-av., w. s., 135 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 50x100		
Smith-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100		1,900
Flatbush & Canarsie Road, s. s., 100 ft. e. of N. Cummings, 100 front		2,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

7th-av., n. s., lot No. 682, Wakefield, 100x114	$400

Morrisania.

Morris-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Elton-st., 25x100	$700
Schuyler-st. and Cortlandt-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	10,100
Waverly-st., n. s., lot No. 77, Melrose, 50x100	1,500
Passaic-av., e. s., lot No. 186, East Morrisania, 50x109	600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Emmet st. and Pennsylvania-av., 25x100	$8,750
Jefferson-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x106	2,634
Irvington Road, s. s., adjoining H. Sauerbier's, 183.3x243	10,000
Monroe-st., w. s., 198 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 19.8x80	2,050
Academy-st., s. s., adjoining Canal Bank, 22.3x65	1,600
Emmet-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Frelinghuysen-av., 25x81.10	1,200
Hudson and Condit sts., n. e. corner, 60x100	1,000

Orange.

Frankfort-st., n. s., adjoining J. Everett's, 55x132.7	$5,300

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Passaic-place, n. s., Chas. P. Nichol's lot, 25x100		$850
Passaic-place, n. s., Chas. P. Nichol's lot, 25x100		1,000
Germania-av., e. s., Lot No. 47, Block No. 1, Bramhall's map, 25x96		2,500
Spruce-st., n. s., lots Nos. 13 and 14, block No. 6, Tonnelle's map, 50x100		1,400
Lots Nos. 24 to 36, inclusive, block A	Bramhall's map	33,000
Lots Nos. 6 to 13, inclusive, Block E		
Blocks B, D and F		

Bayonne.

Willow and Maple sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	$20,000

Union.

Lots Nos. 881 and 882, Herring's map, 50x100	$500

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 28 to 31, block No. 2, Greenville Grove, each 25x100	$1,900

Harrison.

Ann-st., s. s., lots Nos. 37 and 38, Kingsland Manor, 61x100	$300

Kearney.

Geo. A. Clark's upland, 5¾ acres	$10,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., e. s., 248 ft. s. of 7th-st., 13x95	$[illegible],000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY HOUSES.
FOR SALE.

24th-st., near 6th-av.—Three-story h. s. brick	$18,000
31st-st., near 8th-av.—Three-story h. s. b. s.	22,000
33d-st., near 8th-av.—Four-story h. s. b. s.	26,000
47th-st., near 6th-av.—Four-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
52d-st., near Madison-av.—Three-story h. s.	25,000
53d-st., near 3d-av.—Three-story basement b. s.	23,000

TO EXCHANGE.

53d-st., near Lexington-av.—Two houses for City lots.

57th-st., near 2d-av.—Two houses for country seat.

125th-st., near 5th-av.—One house for house below 50th-st. Apply to

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 191 Cedar-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FIFTH-AV.

For sale by TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1¼ Pine-st., nearly all the best plots of lots on the avenue. Diagrams and prices given personally or by mail.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST.—ONE HUNDRED feet wide, and the entrance to the Park, for sale—six lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., (100 feet wide,) near 3d-av.—For sale, four lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

SNAP THESE HOUSES UP.—TWO NEW brown-stone houses, high stoops, all improvements, East 42d (wide) st.; good surroundings; only $14,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

PRIVATE STABLE LOTS FOR SALE within 300 feet of 5th-av., and between 50th and 57th sts.; four lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV. FRONT, BEtween 72d and 73d sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—FOR SALE—Four lots between 9th and 10th avs.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., first-class full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly furnished; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

FIVE LOTS IN 5TH-AV., IN ONE BODY, including corner of 72d-st., for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOURTEEN LOTS, LYING CONTIGUOUS, between 3d and 4th avs., and near 73d-st., for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—For sale, four lots; no restrictions.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on 5th-av., and the adjacent streets; also choice lots on 5th-av., fronting the Central Park, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A CHEAP HOUSE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, all improvements, good order, on 34th-st., one block from Broadway, only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A.—5TH-AV. FOUR-STORY NEW full-sized dwelling and extension, lot 100 feet, for sale. Also, a printed list of dwellings, stores, and lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 236 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EAST RIVER FRONT FOR SALE AT LONG ISLAND CITY—200 feet on the river, running back 500 feet to the avenue, for business purposes, having deep water in front, or for private residence, having an elegant cottage house, with garden, fruit, &c. It will be found very desirable.
ED. ALLEN, National Park Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY-HOME IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., twenty-five minutes from 34th-st.; house, greenhouse and out-buildings in perfect order; possession immediately; terms of sale very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., 118 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Peekskill, ample grounds and out-buildings; terms easy; will accept partial exchange.
SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., No. 79 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
TO
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKERS OR BROKERS,
The extra wide marble building, four stories, 30x100 feet,
S. E. CORNER GRAND-ST. AND BROADWAY,
Now occupied by Singer & Co.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO COAL-DEALERS.

Coal-yard, 50x187, No. 263 West 25th-st., to let from May 1 proximo. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

TO LET—BULKHEAD 170 FEET ON HARlem River with 25? feet on 2d-av. Apply to E. KETCHUM, No. 83 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 72 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 172 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Brooklyn Trust Company: Five splendid brown-stone residences in Brooklyn to be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., (opposite City Hall,) Brooklyn:

Five first-class brown-stone front houses, on the east side of Bedford-av., (Boulevard,) between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., replete with all modern improvements.

Also, one vacant lot, north side Hart-st., 100 feet east from Tompkins-av.

Also, at the same time and place, one lot on Flatbush-av. and Butler-st.

Also, one splendid lot on Sackett-st., between 8th-av. and the Park.

Also,

EIGHTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.

MONROE-STREET.—Two houses and four lots on south side, 365 feet east from Bedford-av.

MONROE-STREET.—Double house, four lots and stable, on the north side, 185 feet east from Bedford-av.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE.—Four houses and lots, north side, 36 feet east from Reid-av.

HEYWARD-STREET.—Six houses and lots, north side, 78 feet, 6 inches east from Lee-av.

Also, fifteen lots on 3d-av., 22d and 23d sts.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneer's, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the subscriber, as receiver of all the property of HENRY HAHN, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the subscriber as such receiver, in and to four certain lots of land situated in the township of Union, Hudson County, N. J., and being a part of a tract of land known by the name of North Union, and which, on a map of said tract of land made by William Hexamer, City Surveyor, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, on the 3d day of June, 1868, are designated as lots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, in block No. 4, fronting and facing on the westerly side of Bergen Line road, each of said lots being 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
ja2-2aw3wM* F. V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.

A.—SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, corner 2d-av. and 34th-st.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
under direction of
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., Referee,

the five-story and cellar brick house (with store) and lot known as No. 622 2d-av., north-east corner 34th-st. This street is 100 feet wide, and has ferry and railroad connections with all parts of Long Island, and is one of the finest business corners in the City.

The four-story and finished back basement brick house and lot No. 307 East 34th-st.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY NEAR FULTON FERRY.

FRONT-STREET—Three brick houses and lots, Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Front-st., north side, between Dock and Garrison sts., 17.6x66.7 each.

ALSO,

In the rear, and connected with Front-st. by alley, four houses and lots, averaging 18 feet in width.

The above property is contiguous to the ferries, and in the heart of the business part of Brooklyn. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President.
CALEB F. COLES, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

At the annual election for nine directors of this bank, held at the banking-rooms this day, the following-named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT was at the same meeting appointed Assistant Cashier.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 3, 1871.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6 at 10 A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.
C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL BANK on Saturday, the 24th day of December, 1870.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$202,074 36
Due from banks	3,501 79
Due from the directors of the bank....$23,332	
Real estate	20,000 00
Specie	298 75
Cash items, viz.: Checks and exchanges	24,815 88
Legal tenders	23,401 00
Stocks	5,000 00
Bills of solvent banks and United States demand notes	4,615 00
Loss and expense account	13,000 00
Total	$296,706 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$105,650 00
Profits	13,443 40
Due depositors, on demand	176,999 58
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads	613 80
Total	$296,706 78

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: WM. L. CONKLIN, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of Mutual Bank, a banking association located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of December, 1870, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of January, 1871. CHAS. RUSTON, Notary Public New-York County.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY

FRANKLIN CHANDLER,
MASON THOMSON,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,

were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANKLIN CHANDLER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 225 miles, to connect south via Montgomery with Mobile and New-Orleans, and north via Greensborough and Danville with Richmond, Va., and at Richmond with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the Great Trunk line for passengers to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$16,000 PER MILE.

Thirty years to run from 1st July, 1870.

Bonds may be registered through transfer agent in New-York.

Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent.

Coupons payable in New-York.

All United States taxes paid by the Company.

A limited amount offered at 84 by
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY do hereby certify and report as follows: That their capital stock is $2,000,000, in 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, of which 199,955 shares, full paid, issued for property, and 45 shares, full paid, issued for cash; and that the amount of the existing debt is about $45,000, including mortgage bonds.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

F. HOWLAND,
S. BURKHALTER,
JAMES C. MCANDREW,
J. LEAYCRAFT,
N. LAWRENCE,

Majority of Directors.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

C. R. Griffin, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, and that the foregoing certificate is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. R. GRIFFIN.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1871.
(Signed,) WILLIAM C. LUSK, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Jan. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the third class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MUTUAL BANK,
No. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
JAN. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1871, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN BOWMAN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 3,983, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for $2,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $800,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $200,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,600,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 24 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th inst., JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE A. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
SANFORD COBB,	HENRY MEYER,
PHILIP M. LYDIG.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Thirty-first Dividend.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1871.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the 30th of December 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable of February next.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets	4,578,008 02
Liabilities	199,668 71

ABSTRACT OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
SHOWING THE
Condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1871.

ASSETS:

Cash, balance in Bank	$174,478 68
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,837,625 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	249,380 00
United States Stocks (market value)	1,380,987 50
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	564,390 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	133,425 00
Interest due 1st January, 1871	48,256 83
Balance in hands of Agents	65,769 47
Bills Receivable (for Premiums on Inland Risks, &c.)	9,096 71
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	82,676 56
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	6,427 25
Steamer Magnet and Wrecking Apparatus	23,086 77
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	49 25
TOTAL	$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES:

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1871	$199,368 71
Due stockholders on account of 32d and 33d dividends	300 00
TOTAL	$199,668 71

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand, free of Government tax.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A few shares for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No 14 Pine-st.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES: NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK; BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
(ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Jan. 20, 1871, until which date the transfer-books are closed. Stockholders registered in the New-York Agency will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserve fund, is payable to shareholders on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 129 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-1aw6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.
JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-1aw6mM*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18 via Halifax.	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19	China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26	Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1	Parthia, Thursday, Feb. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India.........Sat., Jan. 21	Britannia...Wed., Jan. 18
Columbia.....Sat., Jan. 28	Iowa.........Wed., Jan. 25
Europa.......Sat., Feb. 4	Tyrian.......Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia....Sat., Feb. 11	Britannia...Wed., Feb. 22
Anglia........Sat., Feb. 18	Iowa.........Wed., Mar. 8
Australia ...Sat., Feb. 25	Tyrian.......Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin..............	$75	Steerage..............	$30
To London.............	80	To London.............	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

ERIN, BRAGG, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

VILLE DE PARIS..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON..............SATURDAY, Jan. 28

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau), Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...............Feb. 2

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...............Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
BEFORE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

PRICES MARKED WAY DOWN.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

LARGE LOT OF KID GLOVES REDUCED TO 50c.
ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENT KIDS, 75c.
LINED SILK GLOVES, 25c. pair.
FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, 25c. pair.
LOTS OF TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION AT KINZEY'S.

RIBBONS, marked way down, Fancy and Cord Edges, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
WIDE RICH RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c. piece.
VELVETEENS, closing out, 25c. to 60c. yard.
UNCUT SILK VELVETS, 75c. yard.
CLOSING CORDED SILKS, 75c. yard.
CLOSING SILK PLUSHES, 75c. yard.
RICH CHANGEABLE SILK VELVETS, $1 yard.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, brown and blue, $1 10.
SILK MOSS VELVETS, $1 yard.
RICH PLAID SILK VELVETS, $1 yard.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.

STOCK CLEARING OUT AT PANIC PRICES.

BEST ITALIAN SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST EMBROIDERY SILKS, 2c. skein.
BEST SILK TWIST, 1c. skein.
BEST SPOOL SEWING-SILKS, 1c. spool.
BEST MACHINE SEWING-SILKS, 5c. spool.
SPLENDID SEWING COTTON, 8c. dozen.
EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTONS, 1c. spool.
BEST, WARRANTED 200 YARDS, 3c. spool.
BEST CROCHET COTTONS, 3c. spool.
BEST 200-YARDS LINEN THREAD, 5c. spool.
BEST LINEN THREAD, 6c. dozen hanks.

I HAVE EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED.

I SELL AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.

BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 3c. paper.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
BEST CORSET STEELS, 5c. pair.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen pieces.
EMBROIDERY BRAIDS, 2c. piece; 20c. dozen.
FINE LINEN BRAIDS, 6c. dozen pieces.
ENGLISH CROTCHET BRAIDS, 20c. dozen pieces.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST LONG CORSET LACES, 8c. dozen.
BEST LONG LINEN SHOE-LACES, 5c. dozen.
WHITE TWILLED TAPES, 1c. and 2c. piece.
ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c. box.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card, 10c. box.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
BEST FRENCH WORKING COTTON, 2c.
IVORY ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 10c.
FANCY SOAPS, six cakes in a box, 20c. box.
HAIR NETS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
DRESS WHALEBONE, 25c. entire bundle.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
WORKED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 50c. pair.

GOODS FOR GREENBACKS AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

CLOSING MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 15c. piece.
CLOSING DAISY RUFFLINGS, 15c., 25c. piece.
CLOSING LACE-EDGE RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
CLOSING LINEN-TAPE TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
CLOSING VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c. piece.
CLOSING LINEN EDGINGS, 12½c. dozen.
CLOSING VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 25c. each.
CLOSING REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. each.
CLOSING RICH NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, 20c. and 25c.
CLOSING LINEN COLLARS FROM 1c. up.
CLOSING NEEDLE-WORK SETS, 25c. up.
CLOSING LACE SETS, FROM 50c. SET up.
FANCY LACE AND NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, 10c. up.
RICH LINEN NEEDLE-WORK SETS, 50c. up.
CLOSING WORKED EDGINGS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
CLOSING WORKED BANDS, 12c., 25c., 50c. up.

PRICES WAY DOWN AT KINZEY'S

GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c.
GENTS' HEMSTITCH COLORED BORDERS, 28c.
GENTS' PRINTED FAST COLORS, 10c., 15c.
LADIES' ALL LINEN, 5c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED HDKFS., 12½c. up.
OVER 150 DIFFERENT STYLES HANDKERCHIEFS.

WE SHALL COMMENCE CLEARING OUT OUR JEWELRY DEPARTMENT ON MONDAY.

1,500 FANCY AND JET SETS, 25c. and 50c. set.
1,000 FINE JET AND FANCY SETS, 60c. set up.
FANCY HAIR-PINS, CHAINS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES.
SLEEVE-BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

JOHN S. BROWN,

BELFAST, IRELAND.

TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.

Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

215 Church-st., New-York.

JUST OPENED.

20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 733 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLES and combination cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, No. 40 Vesey-st., at $250, $275 and $300, complete. Private houses furnished.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit

ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York,

Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum,

FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.

ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870	$2,907,762 92
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870	2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities	$193,762 92

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary,
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

1,146 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, }
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the 16th inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871, will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Also, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: Six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums, and is credited and payable Jan. 15, 1871.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made after Jan. 20 draw interest from Feb. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, within their store—
120 boxes Malta Oranges.
204 half chests Lisbon Oranges.
308 cases Portugal Oranges.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE HANDsomely-furnished large room; third story, front; hot and cold water; pantries; bath on same floor; location unexceptionable; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, consisting of parlor, large bedroom and dressing-room, in an old-established house. None but those of the highest respectability need apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

NO. 148 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET—handsomely furnished front and back room, second floor, together or separate, with or without board; bath, water-closet, &c.; table boarders taken.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A large hall room to rent, with first-class board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable; references.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTable room with fire and board for one person, at $10 per week; also, a room for two, $14.

NO. 258 WEST 23RD-ST.—VERY DEsirable rooms en suite or singly, with board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 112 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer and a chamber-maid and waitress, a situation together; both are very competent, not afraid of work, and can furnish the best of City references. Call or address T., No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses; and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable woman, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer; French fluting, and can do up all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; can give good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 17th-st., today.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse, who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of a sick lady; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 48 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, a situation as governess or lady's-maid; can instruct in German, English and French, and, if required, music; either City or country. Apply at No. 391 8th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, a situation; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference from former employer. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, ice-creams, jellies, &c.; all kinds soups, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress' situation; excellent seamstress; cuts, fits and operates on machines, dress-maker, and everything in the line of waiting on ladies, or nurse; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good woman; an excellent cook in all its branches; country or City; has the best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family, by a respectable young girl; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; has good City reference; will assist in washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 16 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; can refer to her last place in the City. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and understands hair-dressing. Call or address No. 322 East 33d-st.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French, Irish and American, male and female, can always be found at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HELP—ALL WELL-recommended as waiters, cooks, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, &c., may constantly be found at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

AT SEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found a number of very select servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND private families in want of good help can be accommodated at the office of the late Mrs. Yorkston, No. 49 Bleecker-st. R. W. CHAPMAN, proprietor.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS CAN be promptly obtained at the old-established office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.; Protestants and Catholics; also girls for country.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations wanted for first-class American, German, English and Irish servants; all well recommended.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; thoroughly understands green-houses, grapes, fruit-trees, vegetables, laying out of new places; can give the best references from three employers for twelve years. Call or address C. W., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address COACHMAN, No. 102 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT gardener, who understands the care of horses, cows and poultry, a situation. Apply at Plimpton's Building, Ninth and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly. Apply to or address H. M., No. 125 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Englishman as first-class waiter or butler; understands his duties perfectly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; is sober and steady; an excellent driver, and a good plain gardener; good City reference. Address T. S., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English Protestant waiter-man; has good references. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call or address H. H., private stable, No. 235 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER who thoroughly understands his business; best of references from last employers. Address J. T., Croton Landing, Hudson River.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITER WHO CAN BRING good written testimonials. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at 331 5th-av., corner 33d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take care of a baby one year old. Inquire at No. 13 East 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

GRAND CONCERTED DEMONSTRATION BY THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.

Performances will be given at nearly EVERY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, THURSDAY MATINEE, JAN. 19.

THE FOLLOWING THEATRES WILL PARTICIPATE:

BOOTH'S, WALLACK'S, FIFTH-AV. THEATRE, NIBLO'S THEATRE, OLYMPIC, WOOD'S MUSEUM, LINA EDWIN'S, NEW-YORK CIRCUS, BOWERY THEATRE, PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN; ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

VOLUNTEERS.

A complete list of volunteers will be published hereafter. The following artists—among others—have kindly offered their professional services:

Miss ISABELLA GLYN,
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
EDWIN BOOTH,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
JAS. W. WALLACK,
JOHN E. OWENS,
CHAS. WHEATLEIGH,
L. P. BARRETT,
J. S. CLARKE,
GEO. L. FOX,
W. J. FLORENCE,
JOHN GILBERT,
WILLIAM WARREN,
E. MOLLENHAUER,
G. OPERTI,
JAS. M. WEHLI
F. STREBINGER,
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mme. SEEBACH,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS,
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
Mrs. EMMA WALLER,
CHARLES FECHTER,
J. L. WALLACK,
EDWIN ADAMS,
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
F. B. CONWAY,
E. L. DAVENPORT,
JNO. BROUGHAM,
HARRY BECKETT,
WILLIAM DAVIDGE,
F. S. CHANFRAU,
J. BAKER,
W. WITHERS,
R. STOEPEL,
J. DEANE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ORATORIO—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1871.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
and the following eminent Solo Vocalists:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto;
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso;
THE FULL CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
and the full
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Director.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.

Admission...............................$1

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Academy.

SECOND ORATORIO,
TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.
See Brooklyn Press for particulars.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY,

on which occasion the following eminent vocal and instrumental artists will appear:

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Piano.
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ.

In a grand miscellaneous programme and choice selections of "The Songs and Ballads of the Welsh Bards."

Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.

Tickets of admission, $1. (No reservation of seats.) Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Brentano's, Union-square; all the principal music-stores, and of the members of the Society.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S COURSE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURES,

ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
AT 11½ O'CLOCK.

Subject for Thursday, *Columbus*; subject for Monday, *Michael Angelo*.

Tickets for the Course, $15; single admission, $1.

REV. DR. McCOSH'S LECTURES

ON THE ELY FOUNDATION OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The first of the ten lectures of the course will be delivered in Association Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 precisely. Persons interested, especially young men, can procure tickets at Carters's, Randolph's and Putnam's bookstores.

LECTURE BY REV. G. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., at the Seventh-street M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Subject—*Bright Days Abroad*. Tickets 50 cents. Sold at Methodist Book Concern, Palmer's book-store, Bible House or at the door. Proceeds for the benefit of Sabbath-school.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, conversant with English, French, Spanish and Italian, also well at home in music and drawing, desires a situation as teacher or companion in a private family, or a school; best of City references. Apply to F. W. CHRISTERN, Foreign Bookstore, No. 77 University-place.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859, 6TA-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

$2.50—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; German, French, Latin $5 each. Paine's Business College, established 1849, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies' department; no classes.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL WILL reopen on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 8 West 28th-st., third house from 5th-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF English, French (in which the advertiser is well versed) and Latin is solicited by a lady largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home for a brief period is absolutely a sine qua non. Failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of amanuensis, or of lady's companion for a small remuneration; references unquestionable. Address, at once, INSTRUCTRESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER, CAPABLE of constructing Latin sentences. Apply at No. 331 5th-av., between 9 and 12.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square.)
Mr. TRENOR will form a new class for the higher dances; also a new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month. Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M. Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.—
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day. Boston and all dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, JAN. 16,
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
IN TWO COMEDIES,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS.
Produced with APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
AND NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES,
Planche's comedy,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez.........................Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Marquis de Santa Cruz...........Mr. M. LANAGAN
Guzman.............................Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Pedro...................................Mr. J. PECK
King Charles II..................Miss EFFIE GERMON
Duchess de Torrenueva..........Mrs. THOS. BARRY
Donna Leonora..................Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Pages......Misses BLAISDELL, HAYDEN, ROWE and McCORMACK

SCENE.
"Apartment in the Palace of the Buen Retiro.
To conclude with Boucicault's comedy, in two acts,
USED UP.

Sir Charles Coldstream, Baronet..................Mr. LESTER WALLACK
John Ironbrace, Blacksmith....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Sir Adonis Leech.....................Mr. M. LANAGAN
Hon. Tom. Saville................Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Farmer Wurzel....................Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Lawyer Fennel....................Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
James.................................Mr. J. PECK
Lady Clutterbuck..............Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Mary Wurzel.......................Miss EFFIE GERMON

ACT I.
SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM'S VILLA AT KINGSTON, OVERLOOKING THE THAMES.
ACT II.
APARTMENT IN THE OLD MANOR-HOUSE.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, } FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.

THURSDAY—For the FIRST TIME THIS SEASON, produced with ENTIRELY NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, and NEW and ELEGANT COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. Robertson's MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS,
FRIDAY—OURS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Third time this season, THE HEIR AT LAW, (by particular request.)

THE GREAT HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
A Matinee at this house
THURSDAY, Jan. 19.
A BILL OF IMMENSE VARIETY AND ATTRACTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FIFTH WEEK OF SARATOGA.

THE
BRILLIANT
LOCAL
COMEDY
THE
COMIC
HIT
OF THE SEASON!

SARATOGA EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½. The *Herald* says: "There is no consecutive ten minutes during the performance where the laughter is not general and hearty." Seats secured twelve days in advance. *,* In preparation, a powerful new play by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

A SPECIAL MATINEE OF

SARATOGA!

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, AT 1,

FOR THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
Production of the entirely new burlesque entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.,
JOHNNY THOMPSON
in ON HAND; Or, TRUE TO THE LAST.

MISS MINNIE C. SWAYZE,

Elocutionist of Vassar College,
Will deliver a lecture entitled
"WOMEN OF ALL AGES,"
AT
WEBER'S ROOMS,
Corner 5th-av. and 16th-st.,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1871,
At 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1. To be had at Weber's Rooms; of Wm. Hall & Son, music publishers, No. 543 Broadway, and Messrs. Mitchell & Seixas, stationers, 908 Broadway.

FOUR HUNDRED PAINTINGS, Now on exhibition, day and evening, at the National Academy of Design, including the Derby Collection of 150 superb paintings by the first Foreign Masters.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 145 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL
For the
BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE,
TO BE HELD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
JAN. 26, 1871.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. A. D'ORVILLE, No. 717 Broadway; Mr. ARNAUD, No. 915 Broadway.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH,
WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock,
ON "LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACKS."
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL MAYERS, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of January, A. D., 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS HYNEMAN, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR FRANK, CHARLES FRANK and LOUIS P. FRANK, composing firm of C. FRANK'S SONS, involuntary bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isidor Frank, Charles Frank and Louis P. Frank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOUGLASS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of January, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas Douglass, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than nineteen years, next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN K. GOLDSMITH,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
ja9-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Abraham Solinger, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
ja16-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU
in Bulwer's historical play, produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

RICHELIEU
MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 21,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in Robson's romantic Drama of
LOVE AND LOYALTY.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the theatre or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PLAY OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 23,
SEVERAL NEW AND BRILLIANT FEATURES
will be introduced, in addition to the
PRESENT WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
The celebrated comedian
Mr. FRANK DREW
in the great burlesque of MAZEPPA and the glorious comedy of HIS LAST LEGS.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE.
MONDAY, Jan. 16—ROMEO AND JULIET.
SEEBACH as JULIET. VENETA as ROMEO.
TUESDAY, DORF UND STADT. LORLE.
SEEBACH as LORLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT...Director.
CINDERELLA
Will be presented, together with
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, AT THE MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
ONLY, 2½ o'clock.
FOR FAMILIES AND JUVENILES.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
ALL THE POPULAR FEATURES.
SOMERSAULT TRICKS.
SENSATIONAL BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
Superior stock of Trained Horses, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
FRIDAY EVENING JAN. 27,
AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
The public is respectfully informed that
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS on his return from the East.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
FIRST CONCERT.
BENEFIT OF Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT,
the following eminent artists will appear:
THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
together with
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

NO. 723 6TH-AV., RESERVOIR-SQUARE.
MRS. MACREADY'S SERIES OF UPTOWN DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITALS,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23,
at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. MACREADY having returned to America, after a protracted and most SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL TOUR IN EUROPE, will be most happy to meet once more her many friends and admirers at the above hall.

As Mrs. MACREADY recites entirely from memory, she is enabled to render her performances with more elocutionary power and sufficiently dramatic to gratify the finely-discriminating portion of the public who love the drama anywhere but in a theatre.

LYRIC HALL is selected by Mrs. Macready above all others for its BEAUTIFUL and CENTRAL LOCATION, as well as for its SUPERIOR ACOUSTIC ADVANTAGES.

For further particulars, see programmes.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.

The weight to be transported will not *exceed* 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $5,000* (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.

Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING }
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY. }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871. }

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,200 Pea Jackets.
2,300 pairs Cloth Trousers,
Naval Standard.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed 60 days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET MONUMENTS.
TOWN SURVEY COMMISSION OF KINGS COUNTY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Survey, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Feb. 1, for the delivery of Granite Street Monuments, not exceeding 4,800 in all, as may be directed, three feet six inches long, with seven-inch square heads, to be delivered as required, for location on the public roads of New-Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush and Flatlands, according to the specifications on file in said office. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal received.
JNO. L. RYDER,
Secretary Town Survey Commission.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Mr. G. H. REDMOND will sign the name of our firm by procuration.
DENNISTOUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

NOTICE.

The firm of G. H. & H. REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by Mr. H. REDMOND, at No. 4 Hanover-st., under his own name.
G. H. & H. REDMOND.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 9 South-st.
HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1871.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

Services and Sermons in the Churches Yesterday.

Various Views on Topics of Momentous Interest.

Preaching by One of the Ecclesiastical Exiles of Hungary—Thrilling History of the Catholic Persecutions in 1851—A Voice of Warning.

The announcement that a celebrated divine would speak upon "Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries" drew a large and eager audience to listen to Rev. OSCAR HUGO, at the Clermont-avenue North Reformed Church, of Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Mr. HUGO founded his remarks upon this passage: "Preach the Word." In turning over the pages of ecclesiastical history and Scripture, he said, one need have no hesitancy in coming to a clear understanding of the duties implied by this command, and the limit of its application. We are to preach the Word as far as the curses of sin extend and as far as the mercies of God penetrate. The sins of this earth extend into all the lands, and the mercies of God penetrate to every creature. In view of this clearly-defined duty how can there be men—poor dependent creatures as they are—who will dare to stand up in open opposition? And yet there are men, even governments and nations, who deny that the Word shall be preached, and enforce that interdiction by banishment, imprisonment and death. In Europe, they who claimed to be Christian churches, professing to hold in their hands the power of salvation and damnation, were forcibly holding back the sacred Word of Christ, but thanks to the events of the last three months, their power in that land is broken forever. Now they are throwing all their influence into this free country of the West, trying to overthrow our cherished institutions. We don't see, don't want to see, don't dare to see, for from a political stand-point it isn't policy to see. Upon what grounds does the Catholic power strive to exclude the Bible from our schools? They claim that the Bible is a Protestant sectarian book. This I deny. I was educated in a Roman Catholic college; am well versed in the Latin Bible—better, in fact, than in the English—and there is no difference between them. I am aware that Father HACKETT, of Brooklyn, has said that we have mutilated it, that we have altered and erased and supplied, until there is nothing left of it but the covers. He knows very well that he can tell such yarns to his ignorant hearers, but he wouldn't attempt to tell them to such an intelligent audience as this. The Bible in our schools and Sunday-schools keeps children out of the prison and the poorhouse. But, say these opponents of the Bible in our schools, it is contrary to our conscience. This is all well enough for them to talk about in this country of most perfect liberty, but was this plea ever heeded by them? Roman Catholic conciences seem to be made out of India-rubber—very elastic and sensitive in this country, but where was their conscience in the case of Northern Italy, in France, in Spain, and in Holland, where thousands were driven into the sea because they conscientiously differed with them? But, say they, these things belonged to the dark ages; well, how stands it with conscience in this age? The speaker here related the experience of himself in Hungary, where, by the terms of the concordat, 9,000,000 people were deprived of the rights of conscience, all Protestant schools closed, and where he, although of purely Protestant ancestry, was compelled to attend a Catholic college, study the Catholic catechism, and indulge in sundry sprinklings, crossings, prostrations, &c., and where he was kept imprisoned each week from Thursday night to Saturday morning for fear he would go home to his Protestant mother and eat meat on Friday. There is no compulsion in the Gospel of Christ which says "come, ye blessed of my Father," not "come, ye blessed of the Pope." By this infamous concordat Protestant marriages were declared illegal, the children of such marriages were declared illegitimate, and deprived of all political rights. In 1848 and 1849, when the great struggle took place in Hungary which shook the throne of HAPSBURG's tyranny, the concordat was abolished, and Protestants mounted to the summits of power. Did they retaliate upon their Catholic oppressors? Oh, no; that was not Christ-like, and they believed in the rights of conscience. Two years later, when Russia sent half a million of hirelings to overwhelm Hungary, the Catholics were restored to power, and then came the reign of cruelty that sent the speaker into exile and condemned his venerable father to death by confinement in a subterranean dungeon, simply because they had dared to petition the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH for the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. In convention at Pesth in 1851, 1,017 ministers and laymen signed this petition. The answer came in the form of a battery of artillery, a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry. Imprisonment and death was the fate of many, and the speaker, along with 500 others, was forever exiled from his native land. Four hundred and seventeen of them soon after landed upon the shores of England and America, homeless, friendless, penniless; exiled by that power which claims the right to exclude the Bible from our schools in this country, all for the sake of conscience. The battle of Sadowa turned the scale. Once more the concordat is abolished, and only a short time since the speaker received notice that his apostolic majesty had pardoned him, on the proviso that he would sign a confession that he had been guilty of treason, but that in future he would be a dutiful subject of the Crown. Will I become a creeping, sneaking slave? continued the speaker. Never! May my hand wither and my tongue be paralyzed if I sign it. No, no; here I have found another home; here I will stay. This beautiful land is my foster mother; I will rest in her bosom. Foreigners, you who have sought the shelter of the American flag, let us hear no more complaints for conscience sake. If you can't conform to the American conscience, go back to the lands from whence you came, and we'll help you pay your passage. The Bible is our guiding star, the free schools are a lamp to our feet, the Constitution is the charter of our liberties. Touch them not. Dare not to insult the flag that protects you. In all, and above all, let us cling to the Bible—cling to it like the iron to the magnet, like the sun-flower to the mother of the planets—and God will bless us.

Man's Duty to his Neighbors—Happiness and Not Sorrow the Result of Christianity—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached on the duty of Christians to their neighbors. Before entering upon his discourse he said: "I am obliged to ask your indulgence today in the matter of speaking. I have a cold which has settled upon my lungs, I have had it two days. I don't know when I got it. I hope to get rid of it in one day more. I shall not, on account of it, preach to-night, but shall preach this morning, as well as I can, and that will answer every end of curiosity or affection among my audience."

Mr. BEECHER took for his text the second and third verses of the fifteenth chapter of Phillipians: "Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good, to edification. For even Christ pleased not himself." The human soul, he said, is like a garden belonging to an old neglected mansion. It is full of excellent things run to waste. There are vines unpruned and fruit-trees covered with moss and canker, and thickets of roses and thickets of thorns, thickets of vines and of nettles, rank and noisome weeds as well as fair flowers. Now, it is the business of a garden to be wholesome, sweet and beautiful; it has no right to have weeds in it, nor to have its beautiful things dilapidated. It is made on purpose to confer pleasure and profit. Thus it is with the soul of man; it is full of good dispositions, of kind impulses, of true affections and wholesome fruits; but, beside these, the mind of man is full of frets, murmurings, stinging nettles of pride and vanities, wearing stolen goods. The soul's power to produce pleasure or pain in another is very great. If it throw over another the whole force of its excellence and its beauty, it is organized to produce great cheer and great delight, but if it is allowed to become central and selfish, it is capable of producing very great pain and trouble. We are commanded, therefore, so to use the whole of ourselves as that from day to day we shall produce pleasure among those with whom we come in contact. It is not left optional whether men shall be made happier by our coming among them; it is not left to us to produce pleasure on occasional moments, it is a command that includes the whole run of our nature, and the whole of our time, that we are to live in such a way that wherever we go we shall please men for good and edification; please them in such a way that they will be more manly than they were before. The reason and general individuality is full of materials from which to select instruments for pleasing. The affections are full of sweetness, as the honeycomb of honey; it is sweet, it is taste, it is imagination—that beautiful engineer of pleasure—these are just as strong to produce discontent and irritation as they are to confer general happiness. Besides the great things which men are commanded to seek, either manhood or general moral excellence, there is this distinct command that they shall so carry themselves in the whole business of life that they shall make all around them happy. We are deliberately to cast out from ourselves every element that makes needless pain, and we are to cultivate and employ all those elements which make pleasure, which make our fellow-men happier. Making people happy is no small thing; 'tis important business. Good nature, as we regard it, is one of the richest and ripest fruits of a true Christian life. Do I regard the making of people round about us happy as one of the best manifestations of that Christian disposition which we are commanded to wear as a garment. In our Lord's own life it is manifest that he did, day by day, a multitude of things for the mere sake of soothing the trouble and calming the irritation of others. The example thus set is expressly alluded to in the text, and held up for our imitation. Men when cast down by trouble are unable to excite their own better nature. The undertone of human life is very sad; it is cheerless, solitary and voiceless, and under the weight put upon it, it of necessity droops and drudges. It is therefore our duty as Christians to shed sunlight over the darkness, and inspire to nobler action the wasted energies of these unfortunate souls. It is not simply our duty to make known the historical Gospel, it is not simply our duty to go out after men whose lives average but little sweetness, but it is for us to please them and make them happier. If we have a purpose to serve, we understand how to proceed; but Christianity demands that we shall become the servants of these lowly ones from motives of pure benevolence. The happier men are, the greater is the chance of working upon their higher nature. The power of some of BEETHOVEN's symphonies to soothe the troubled breast and arouse all that is pure in the human soul, can only be understood by those who have experienced their delightful effects; but how dull and spiritless are all earthly instruments compared with the loving, truly Christian soul. Some men move through life like a band of music through the streets of a city, flinging out pleasure on every side to all that can listen; and some women, clinging to their houses like honey-suckle, fill the whole surrounding neighborhood with perfume. How great a blessing is that of a heart and soul which are at once music to some, fragrance to others, and love to [illegible]. It would be no unworthy thing to live for to make our lives, as it were, the breath of other men's joy. There are many good men still possessed of a remnant of stoicism which leads them to express a contempt for mere happiness-making; they feel that it is good enough in its way, but then that is nothing when compared to the work of making them better. They say, "Reform them, and their happiness will take care of itself." They undervalue the moral results of making men happy, for much of sin springs from unhappiness, and that which takes away pain tends to make them better morally. At this point Mr. BEECHER branched off into a consideration of the subject in some of its more particular aspects as exemplified in private and public life, and said that while at times it might be a matter of duty to utter unpalatable truths, it was still our duty to say even those things in the manner least calculated to give offense. At one time it was the solemn duty of the Catholics to hate all heretics, and the latter very naturally responded in a similar manner. In fact, the impression seemed to be abroad that the only way to make man love God was by clubbing them into a pious state of mind. This, however, was all wrong, and it was now time that we tried the effect of love and kindness. He referred to that class of beings who, after having become religious, become also gloomy and uncompanionable, and said that whenever such an effect was produced, we might be sure that there was something radically wrong in the man, for the true tendency of Christianity is to make life bright and happy.

The Belief of the Unbelievers—A Lecture by Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

Yesterday morning Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM lectured at Lyric Hall on "The Belief of the Unbelievers, or the Skeptic's Creed." He said that he would read this lecture in place of his usual Sunday sermon. He commenced by quoting from a Swendenborgian work, published some thirty years ago, a graphic description of the vast desert existing between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Now, he said, the Pacific Railroad passes through this section of country, but travelers declare that this howling wilderness is not to be found. So the Roman Empire, before the Christian era, had been likened to this vast desert, where nothing good existed and where all was evil, but RENAN and other writers had adduced abundant proof that in Rome at this period good laws were made and rigorously enforced, vice was frowned upon, and virtue supported, many men and women led pure lives, sought after truth, bore the common ills to which humanity is subject as patiently as we do now, and endeavored in every way to render themselves examples to their fellow-citizens. Mr. FROTHINGHAM then went on to speak of the leading infidels and skeptics, so-called, and briefly narrated the principles which each had upheld, commencing with the Germans and ending with VOLTAIRE and TOM PAINE. He showed by quotations from their written works that they had all inculcated charity and forbearance toward their fellow-men, and that most of them had endeavored, so far as they had the power, to better the condition of the poorer classes. VOLTAIRE had labored unweariedly for years in defending persons who had been unjustly accused. DIDEROT had refused wealth, the comforts of life and personal safety rather than recant the opinions he had expressed. Others had spent their money in bettering the condition of the laboring classes. TOM PAINE, so unjustly accused by many who had never read a single line of his writings, had given up all for what he believed to be the truth. How much had this man done for his adopted country? He it was who struck the key-note of the Revolution, and when the crisis had come it was he who infused new life into the cause, and by his wise and fervent words, kept men from giving up in despair. Had PAINE lived in this age, he would have been classed with that noble writer, THEODORE PARKER. At the present day our sentimentalists gain an easy reputation by expressing at second-hand the opinions of ROUSSEAU and VOLTAIRE on the goodness and liberality of the Supreme Being. Yet, these men were called skeptics, atheists and infidels, simply because they sought for the truth rather than take for granted what had already been written. He further showed that the death-beds of these men had not been unhappy ones, and that at the last moment their minds had been filled with noble and elevating sentiments. He concluded by expressing the hope that no true American would forget the services rendered by PAINE to this country, and that none would judge these men unheard.

Rev. E. H. Chapin on Italian Unity.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, yesterday delivered an eloquent sermon from the text, "Be ye perfect"—Matthew, fifth chapter, forty-eighth verse. The reverend gentleman said that to be perfect in its fullest sense was to be perfect in love, in religion, for religion was founded and grounded in love. Religion does not mean the mere punctillious performance of a formal round of duties. The great thought with many people in regard to a religious life was, that a man must be stern, inflexible, unbending. How often do you hear it said that praise, all praise must be given to a man who is stern, and whose will-power cannot be swerved. Such a mulish, obstinate man, who will not listen to any appeal of love, to any light of better life or of a higher will, but bent and determined to pursue his course if hell scorched him in the undertaking—such a man was not one to be loved, nor was he a religious man in its deepest, truest, fullest sense. In the course of his remarks Dr. CHAPIN said that he was in full sympathy with the meeting held during the past week, to send a word of cheer trumpet-toned from free America to the shores of Italy. That meeting was intensely charged with Protestant ideas, yet he believed that the Roman Church would in the future rejoice that taken from it was the power of governing the State, that to it could no longer be ascribed mercenary motives of mere physical power, but that its spiritual glory left in its purest essence, it would be better capacitated for the Christian work of perfection.

The Best Offer of Marriage—Sermon by Rev. John Quincy Adams.

Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, pastor of the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, preached last evening to a large and attentive congregation. He took his text from the forty-fifth Psalm, tenth and eleventh verses: "Hearken, O daughter, and consider and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people and thy father's house. So shall the King greatly desire thy beauty; for he is thy Lord; and worship thou him."

During the introductory exercises, the reverend gentleman read the rather lengthy history of the betrothal of Isaac and Rebecca, as contained in the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis. He commenced his discourse by alluding to the great variety of metaphors to be found scattered all through the sacred writings. He called attention to the kindness and even tenderness manifested at the beginning of the text—"Hearken, oh daughter." Christ when upon earth, was uniformly tender and considerate in his mode of salutation, even with the worst classes. He said, "Daughter, be of good cheer," to the vile woman who, prostrated at his feet, washed them with her tears and wiped them with the hair of her head. God did not upbraid sinners or reproach them harshly, although He had the right, and might very justly do so. The speaker sought to impress upon his hearers the importance of giving up all for Christ, and of being spiritually wedded to Him. The offer made by the Savior he considered as the best marriage offer ever made, or that could be made. He said: Many of you young women have no doubt listened to the voice of sin and pleasure. The voice of human affection has come to many of you. To some of those voices you have listened. But here is a story of love, love that surpasses all human love combined. Jesus came to suffer and die—such was his great and unspeakable love. In the exhortation of the text there is consideration demanded. God does not ask any one to embark in His service without due meditation. The blessed spirit when it comes to woo you to Christ, asks you to consider. If you would not enter the earthly marriage state hastily, how much more necessary is it that you should become the bride of Christ after serious and careful deliberation. If you desire yearning love and constancy, look to Christ. There are in Jesus all the elements of love. Consider his infinite possessions. The speaker said he did not think it was well for any one ever to worry simply for the sake of worldly wealth, but given the great and good traits of intellectual and moral worth, the worldly goods were not objectionable. The reverend gentleman, in a very solemn and impressive manner, urged upon his hearers the importance of being joined in spiritual wedlock with Christ. The idea of entire renunciation of self was referred to in the text. What would any one think of a young woman, who, when asked by a man to consent to marriage, should say, "Oh, yes, I will marry you, but you must not ask me to give up my home or to leave my parents." A man who would accept a woman for a wife under such circumstances would be something less than a man of the right spirit. The idea of marriage is that a woman shall renounce all, home, friends, and country, if needbe, for the man she gives herself to. So it should be when one listens to the woing of the Spirit to Christ. There were, he said, several elements in love. One might, perhaps, be induced, under some circumstances, to marry a man on account of gratitude, but generally such marriages did not result happily. But, if to this were added the spirit of adoration, the loving of one for what he or she is, then domestic bliss is secured.

Missionary Sermon by Bishop Simpson—Collections in the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday-School.

A very large audience gathered yesterday morning in Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, to hear Bishop SIMPSON preach. The Bishop read for his lessons the twenty-fifth Psalm and part of the tenth chapter of Romans. His text was from the second Psalm, eighth verse: "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost part of the earth for thy possession."

The two great lines of thought opened up before us in this chapter are, he said, first, the universal spread of Christianity, and the submission of the people to it; and, second, the fact that the governments and kingdoms of the earth accept it, and Christ rules over all. God has established his son Jesus on a throne and he sits waiting, expecting, until his enemies are made his footstool. But this great result must be wrought by men—by the children of His Church. What a responsibility rests upon us if God is thus waiting for man to do something for the spread of His kingdom, if His triumph can be gained through the actions of men. Christ's kingdom on earth is brought about by prayer of Christ and of his people—"Ask of me," &c. Christ ever liveth to intercede. There is no man on earth for whom Christ does not intercede. The kingdoms of the world exalt themselves against Him to-day, not because He does not pray, but because we as members of His body do not unite heartily with Him. He has taught us that it is more important to pray for the coming and success of His kingdom than for our daily bread, to be guarded from temptation or delivered from sin. But beside prayer there should be also a study of scriptural geography, that we may see whether the armies of Immanuel have advanced here, been beaten back there, or have taken possession of islands and places elsewhere. God is opening up the world as fast as the Church is able to occupy it, as witness the political and civil changes in Spain, Italy, France, Mexico, China, India, and elsewhere. The Bible is freely circulated now in all those places where a few years ago it was a penal offense to be found distributing a single copy. He therefore called upon every one to do something to send the Gospel to those kingdoms. He did not care about the amounts given, but he was anxious that every one should give something.

Collections and subscriptions were then taken up, amounting in the aggregate to $1,054. The Sabbath-school Missionary Society held their meeting in the afternoon, and were addressed by Rev. A. D. VAIL and Rev. Dr. FOSS, and the sums collected by the different classes and handed in amounted, in the aggregate, to $112 06, of which the female department gave $47 80, and the male $64 26. The classes giving the largest amounts on the male side were No. 21, $8 10; Bible class, $8 05; and infant class, $8 60; and on the female side No. 8, $8; and No. 18, $4 68. The Superintendent announced that he was to add $5 to the largest of those sums. The total missionary collection, morning and evening, was $1,176.

Woman's True Position and Work in the Church—Sermon by Rev. H. D. Northrup.

Rev. H. D. NORTHUP, pastor of the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, preached a sermon by request on the subject of "Woman's True Position and Work in the Church." He selected as his text a portion of the eighth verse of the fourteenth chapter of Mark: "She hath done what she could." This, he said, was a eulogy, short, concise and complete, and that which she had done should be told as a memorial of her wherever this Gospel should be preached. It was not so much the value of the ointment poured on our Lord's head which made the deed praiseworthy as the spirit in which it was done. What might have been little to others was to her a great deal, and following her example, women in the Church should do what they could within their proper sphere. What that proper spere is, could only be learned from the Bible. It was plain that among the Jews and even in the early period of the Christian dispensation, there were women who were both prophetesses and active workers in the Church. The chief opponent of woman's speaking in the Church was Paul, but even he plainly took a distinction between speaking and teaching. If at any of their religious meetings a sister felt disposed to pray openly, he would gladly welcome her, and even if she sought the duties of deacon, he would instal her as soon as he would any male member. In some of the other Christian denominations, such as the Methodist, she was permitted even to preach, but without authority. To this extent he would not go. When a woman ascended the pulpit then he (the preacher) would leave. Woman's great sphere in the church was in quiet, unobtrusive, Christian labor. They can go where men cannot go. They can reach hearts which men cannot reach. They can seal the prayer on the lips of youth. They can hold back the young man from dissipation and vice. But, above all, can they excel in deeds of charity. In this respect he held up the Sisters of Charity as worthy of imitation, and concluded by calling upon the women of his congregation to devote themselves to whatever Christian work they found to do, and avoid having it chiseled on their tomb, "She went shopping, and dressed, and died."

Anniversary of a Presbyterian Missionary Society.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church was celebrated last evening. There was a very full attendance, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK occupying the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. A. C. ARMSTRONG, read his report for the year 1870, by which it appeared that the receipts amounted to $1,014, disbursements $1,098, leaving a balance in the treasury of $43. Since the organization of the Society, in 1856, $12,937 have been expended in promoting the objects of the association. The Manager's report was next read by the Secretary, Mr. EDWARD P. WALLING, in which it was stated that their Missionary, Mr. LEWIS, had reported favorably of the progress of the Society in the West.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. MCCULLAGH and Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, the pastor.

The proceedings were varied by the singing of hymns under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, the organist being Dr. T. F. ALLEN.

The following officers were elected for the year 1871: President, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK; Vice-President, Wm. T. Booth; Secretary, Edward P. Walling; Treasurer, Andrew F. Armstrong; Managers, N. D. Williams, J. C. Holden, Frederick A. Booth, Mrs. Dr. R. A. Barry, Mrs. J. H. Case and Miss Emma B. Judd.

Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK made a stirring appeal for funds to sustain the missionary work, which was responded to by a liberal collection, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

Homeless Upon the Streets—A Bed on the Sidewalk.

The "First Ward Lord Industrial School" have had many instances of suffering and destitution brought to their notice in the many years they have been in operation, but no one appealing so directly to the sympathies of the teachers as that which has claimed their attention during the past week. Attending the school are three young girls, sisters, their father and mother both intemperate and quarrelsome. On this account, and being unable to pay the rent, they were turned out of the little den they occupied in Washington-street, and with the only articles of furniture they possessed—a chair and an old straw bed—placed upon the sidewalk. The father found a warm place in one of the low groggeries that infest the lower part of the First Ward, while for two nights, strange as it may seem, the mother with her three children crouched upon their worn-out bed of straw, where it had been thrown by the pitiless landlord upon the sidewalk. While the great City slumbered, these little ones, dressed in their tattered garments, their arms bare and blue with the cold, were huddled together, with only an old quilt for a covering. The teachers of the school had the children supplied with warm food and better clothing, but were unable to do more for them on account of the besotted parent's being unwilling to have her children separated from her. What better text than this for the advocates of temperance? What more terrible warning could be given to those whose feet are hurrying toward the drunkard's goal?

A Model Policeman—One of the New Appointments.

Early yesterday morning MICHAEL BOYCE, residing in the Eighth Ward, noticed a citizen in Grand-street, near Sullivan, engaged in searching another man. He crossed over to see the cause, when the searcher announced himself as a Police officer, and rather astonished Mr. BOYCE by arresting him on a charge of highway robbery. The officer proved to be somewhat intoxicated, and took his prisoner nearly to the North River end of the street before BOYCE corrected him and cheerfully offered to show him the way to the Station-house located in Prince-street. When the two men arrived at Laurens-street they met an officer in uniform, to whom BOYCE appealed for protection, and desired the arrest of his unknown captor on a charge of personating an officer. At the Station-house the unknown announced himself as Officer JOHN MANGIN, of the Eleventh Ward, and stated that he had been knocked down in Division-street by a gang of ruffians who had robbed him of $20 and his shield of office. He insisted that BOYCE was one of the men engaged in the robbery, so the Sergeant had no alternative but to lock up the accused, especially as he had ascertained from the Eleventh Precinct that MANGIN was really a member of the Police force. Subsequent investigation led to the discovery that MANGIN had been on sick leave, and came into his own Station-house partially intoxicated, and was sent home by his superior officer. When Mr. BOYCE was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Court, MANGIN was unable to identify him as one of the men who had robbed him, so the Magistrate discharged the accused. He, however, decided to lock up MANGIN, the policeman, for intoxication and disorderly conduct in the streets. The case will probably come before the Police Commissioners, and result in a vacancy in the force. MANGIN had been a Police officer scarcely six weeks.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. HUGH HASTINGS, of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* has commenced proceedings against JAMES and ERASTUS BROOKS, for publishing in the New-York *Evening Express*, Nov. 7, 1870, an alleged affidavit of a libel retraction which, it is charged, he signed nearly thirty years ago.

During the past week $2,942 21 were received at the North German General Consulate in aid of the victims in Germany of the Franco German war, making, with the previous subscriptions, a total of $307,975 59. The contributions of last week include $500 by the German Aid Society in Cincinnati; $462 by the Germans of Belleville, Ill., (third contribution,) and $100 by the German Aid Society at La Grange, Mo.

CYRUS BUTLER, aged twenty-seven, a native of Brazil, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of having effected a felonious entrance into the store of his employer, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, of No. 14 Grand-street, who occupies the first floor of No. 3 Walker-street, as a dyeing and scouring establishment. A door was forced on Friday night, and $100 worth of property, belonging to customers, carried off. When accused of the burglary BUTLER confessed his guilt, and agreed to restore the property, going away ostensibly for that purpose, but soon returned empty handed, and remarked that he "wouldn't give himself away." The Magistrate held the prisoner for trial, when he made an attempt to deny his guilt, simply stating that he would not pay for the property taken.

We desire to call the attention of the thinkers and scientific men of our City to the course of lectures to be delivered in Association Hall, by Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, D. D. LL. D., President of Princeton College. These lectures are on the Ely Foundation—"Evidences of Christianity"—of the Union Theological Seminary, and are looked forward to with great interest, it being understood that the doctor will take in hand the Huxley school of scientific men. His course last year in Boston on a kindred topic, attracted large audiences, and made a very strong impression upon that intelligent community. The lectures will be given on successive Monday evenings; the first, "The Relation of Physical Science to Religion," this evening at 8 o'clock.

At a regular meeting of the Americus Coterie, held Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: CHAS. NOELKE, President; Thos. McWatters, Vice-President; George R. Sydie, Recording Secretary; P. V. Cartier, Corresponding Secretary; John Lang Wemhiemer, Treasurer. After the installation, the retiring President was presented by the members with a magnificent gold-headed cane. The presentation speech was made by Sergt. JOHN SANDARS. Mr. WEMHIEMER responded with grateful acknowledgment of the appreciation of his services by the members of the Coterie.

Mr. H. W. DERBY's valuable paintings of the French, German and Belgian schools, are to be sold at auction by Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, on the evenings of Jan. 24 and 25. Among the paintings are choice examples by the following renowned artists: Kaulbach, Gallait, Merle, Alfred Stevens, Bouguereau, Van Marcke, Chaplin, Rousseau, Maréchal, Ed. Frère, Willems, Baron Leys, Koller, Koekkoek, Troyon, Tassaert, Lafon, Richter, Billet, Breton, Diaz, Ziem, Desgoffe, Voltz, and others.

Concordia Hall is the name of a new German club-house and ball-room in Avenue A, between Second and Third streets, which has been nearly completed, and is to be inaugurated during the present month. The building is five stories high and a mansard roof. It is forty-seven feet wide and 120 feet deep. The ball-room is 100 feet deep and forty-six feet wide. Three German societies—the Melomanen Society, the Theodor Koerner Lidertafel and the Marshner Maennerchor—will have their headquarters in the new club-house.

An earnest appeal for funds for the endowment of Rutgers Female College has been issued by the committee appointed for this purpose, at a public meeting of citizens of New-York, held on June 7th last. The amount required is $500,000. A meeting in furtherance of the object is to be held this evening in the Chapel of Rutgers College, No. 489 Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock.

The French Comité de Secours in this City, which was organized at the commencement of the war, to collect funds in aid of the wounded, is making arrangements for a general meeting of French residents, with a view of rendering an account of its operations, and terminating its functions. A committee, composed of Messrs. VOTABLE, PARISOT and GAUDENS, has been appointed for that purpose.

Mlle. BOUSSON, who, since the commencement of the war, has been indefatigable in her efforts to collect goods and materials of comfort for the French wounded, is preparing another collection of goods, which will be forwarded in the *Ville de Paris* to the Countess DE FLAVIGNY, the Presidentess of the Comité Central de Secours in France. Goods intended for the wounded soldiers continue to be forwarded to her from the remotest parts of the country.

The Committee of the late French Ladies Bazaar have made a remittance to Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN, the Treasurer of the Society of Quakers in London, in the shape of a check, for £3,577 4s. 5d., on BARING & BROTHERS, in aid of the suffering families inhabiting the districts in France which have been devastated by the war.

CHARLES N. BRACKETT, Esq., who was appointed by Mr. GRINNELL an Inspector of Customs, was on Saturday appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department. Mr. BRACKETT was formerly Fire Marshal, and distinguished himself while in that office by his zeal in punishing incendiaries.

CHARLES FOX, steward of the steamer *City of Norwalk*, at Pier No. 38 East River, became temporarily insane yesterday afternoon, and leaped overboard. Officers GURKLER, EASTWOOD and HUDSON, of the Harbor Police, succeeded in rescuing him from drowning.

JAMES FARRELL, thirty-two years of age, a resident of Astoria, while going to take the ferry-boat at the foot of East Ninety-third-street lost his way in the fog, last evening, and, walking overboard, was drowned. His body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom were referred for investigation the points at issue between the rival candidates for the seat for the Twenty-second Ward—WILLIAM RICHARDSON and JAMES VAN PELT TALMAGE—met on Saturday night, and took considerable evidence, the general effect of which was to show that Mr. RICHARDSON, the Republican, had not resided the two years required by law in the county, and was therefore ineligible to the Board. The Committee adjourned to report to the Board this afternoon.

The annual sermon before the Twenty-third Regiment was preached last night by Dr. CUYLER in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church. There was a very large attendance.

NEW-JERSEY.

A handsome building, and one of the most extensive buildings for manufacturing purposes in Newark, is being erected by FRANK E. LAINOUS on Main-street, near the Ferry-street station on the Newark and New-York Railroad. The building is for the manufacture of trunks. It has a front of 135 feet on Main-street, running back to St. Francis-street. It is to be five stories high, has 70,000 square feet of floor surface, and will accommodate 800 workmen.

Rev. ALBERT BARNES, in his will, left $500 to be applied in yearly sums of $100 to the use of some poor student to be nominated by the Faculty of Princeton Theological Seminary. This, he says in his will, is done in consideration of the aid which he received when a student there, which amounted to $476.

Nearly every one of the departments of the Newark City Government has overdrawn its accounts, and shows a deficit. The city debt is already $1,400,000, and a bill is to be introduced into the Legislature authorizing the city to issue $500,000 in long bonds to meet outstanding debts and complete improvements now in progress.

A petition is in circulation in Hudson County asking for the establishment of a New-Jersey line between New-York and Jersey City. The terminus on the New-York side will be at the foot of Fourteenth-street. It is said that New-York capitalists are willing to furnish the entire capital.

Detective HAGGERTY, of the Newark Police force, yesterday arrested three men on suspicion of breaking into the residence of SAMUEL WILDS, of Montclair, on the night of Jan. 10. Their names are GEO. CAMPBELL, MOSES WILLIAMS and HOLLAND LEES. They are supposed to be accomplices with a gang who have been carrying things with a high hand in that village for several weeks.

The Grammar School at Rutgers College has introduced the system of topical lectures to the younger classes. Prof. REILLY is now delivering a course of lectures in Natural History in this way. The subject of the lecture is announced beforehand, and the scholars are invited to make themselves as familiar with the subject of the lecture as possible before it is delivered.

The town of Woodside, near Newark, is about to have the Newark water facilities extended to it. The fire-alarm telegraph will also be extended, and in case of a fire a portion of the Newark Fire Department will be called out. A new Town Hall will also be erected in the Spring.

Some boys, who unfortunately escaped arrest, broke some windows of a Newark and New-York railroad car, attached to a moving train, on Saturday night. They pelted the windows with stones, and a passenger was struck in the face and so badly injured as to require medical attendance.

ALBERT LITTLEWOOD, foreman in WM. BENTLY's jewelry factory, on Mulberry-street, Newark, was terribly burned Saturday night by the explosion of a can containing benzine.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed firm. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11¼ P. M.	1¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	92⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89½	89½
United States 5-20s, 1867	88¾	88¾
United States 10-40s	88	88
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	19
Illinois Central	110	110
Atlantic and Great Western	28	28

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—1¼ P. M.—COTTON opened firm; has been strong and buoyant, and closed firm at an advance. Middling Uplands opened at 7¾d.@7⅞d., and closed at 8d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8d. and closed at 8⅛d. The sales of the day exceeded the estimate, reaching 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were for speculation and export. Cotton loading at Mobile sold at 8d.@8⅛d. for Middling Mobile. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, since last report up to the 13th inst., amounted to 15,000 bales. PRODUCE—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged; Western Flour, 27s.; Refined Petroleum opened at 1s. 6d. and closed at 1s. 6⅛d.; Spirits Turpentine, 11½d.; Tallow, 43s. 3d.; Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 14—11¼ A. M.—SUGAR, to arrive, 30s. @31s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 14.—PETROLEUM, 50½c. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—SUGAR—Sales unimportant; Nos. 10 to 12 quiet and nominally 9⅝@10 reals ℘ arrobe. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 10,000 boxes and 1,700 hhds., of which 8,000 boxes were to the United States. Stock remaining in the warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 28,000 boxes, 3,500 hhds. Clayed MOLASSES firm at 4¾@5 reals; Muscovado, 5¾@6 reals. FREIGHTS dull; surplus of tonnage for all ports. BACON dull at 16c.@16½c. BUTTER dull at 29c.@31c. COAL-OIL steady. FLOUR firmer at $12 75@$14. HAMS—Market supplied; American-salted, 18c.; Sugar-cured, 21c.@22c. LARD dull. LUMBER—White Pine and Pitch Pine declining, owing to large supply. Box SHOOKS firm at 9¾@10 reals; Hogshead Shooks in demand at $2 75@$2 87½. HOOPS—Long-shaved in demand at $58. POTATOES steady. TALLOW in demand at 13¼c.@13½c. WAX firmer. EXCHANGE quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—COTTON firm, with a fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c. FLOUR advancing, with a fair demand; Family $5 75@$6. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand at $1 18@$1 20. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 51c.@52c. RYE advancing, with a fair demand at 95c. OATS firm, with a fair demand; No. 2, 41c.@43c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS buoyant, holders not offering much, anticipating higher prices, although there is less anxiety to buy today. Mess PORK salable at $20; mostly held at $20 50. LARD salable at 11½c.@12c.; held ¼c. higher. Bulk MEATS held at 8c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Sides, seller March; 100,000 lbs. bulk Sides sold at 9¾c., buyer March. BACON firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Sides, 11c.@11½c. Green MEATS, 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Sides; 11¾c.@12c. for Hams, asked, delivered the first good weather. WHISKY steady, with a moderate demand at 86c. EXCHANGE, par.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. CORN steady and quiet at 78c. for Mixed Western. OATS quiet at 57c. for Western. BARLEY held 90c.@$1 for fair to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middling, $30@$33 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 per ton.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 150 bales; gross, 680 bales; exports, coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 12,585 bales. FLOUR active and unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 37½; do. Extra, $5@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT firm; choice White, $1 75@$1 85; fair to prime, $1 45@$1 70; prime to choice Red, $1 70@$1 80; fair to good, $1 30@$1 35; Pennsylvania, $1 46@$1 47. CORN dull; White, 82c.@83c.; Yellow, 78c. OATS, 56c.@58c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firm at 91c.@91½c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; Extra Winter, $4 60@$4 75; Double Extra Winter, $5. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN heavy; Mixed and Yellow, 43½c.@45c. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull; choice Fall, 90c. RYE firm at 84c.@85c. WHISKY heavy at 88c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $20; Dry-salted Meats held higher; Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@11c. BACON nominal. LARD, 11¼c. HOGS higher at $6 25@$6 70. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—COTTON firmer; stock scarce; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.@15½c.; do. Gulf, 15¾c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 scarce and wanted at $30. FLOUR firm; Extras, $5@$5 37½; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; Fancy, $7 75; other grades at yesterday's quotations. WHEAT in fair demand at full prices; Western Red, $1 55@$1 57; Amber, $1 62@$1 65. RYE unchanged. CORN very quiet; Yellow, 73c.@75c. OATS in moderate demand at 57c.@58c. GROCERIES unchanged. Mess PORK unchanged. LARD at 12¼c.@12¾c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 23¼c. WHISKY dull at 93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 11,531 bales; gross receipts, 11,883 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,115 bales; to the Continent, 1,962 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 216,159 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6; Triple Extra, $6 25. CORN lower; White and Yellow, 70c.@72c. OATS, 57c.@60c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120½@120¾; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 110¾.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Markets generally without important feature. WHEAT—Holders firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30. CORN—Sales 4 cars new at 65c. on track; 68c. at railroad elevator. BARLEY—Holders firm; sales 4 cars State at 78c. on track; 1 car Canada at 84½c.; 2,300 bushels Western at 88c. RYE—Sales 4,000 bushels Western at 90c. Other articles nominally unchanged. SEEDS held at $6 25 for Clover and Timothy.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—TOBACCO—Sales 46 hhds. at $5 75@$6 75 for common to good; $7@$10 for low to medium Leaf. BAGGING nominal. COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN very dull. HOGS quiet at $6 25@$6 62½. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $21. LARD, 15c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 10¼c.@11c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; ClearRib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. WHISKY steady at 86c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—WHEAT neglected and no sales. RYE quiet. CORN in moderate supply and held at former quotations. BARLEY still sought after at about the current rates of the past three days; sales of 4,000 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State, in store, at 85c., and 500 bushels No. 2 six-rowed do., at $1. OATS—Nothing doing.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling 14c.; net receipts, 2,549 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,627 bales; coastwise, 21 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 57,553 bales; net receipts of the week, 11,280 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,627; coastwise, 3,167 bales; sales of the week, 6,200 bales.

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—FLOUR firm with a fair demand. WHEAT advancing with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 33; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 30. CORN in good demand at full prices. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—COTTON active at 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 2,543 bales; shipments, 1,492 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN advancing; sales at 60c. OATS advancing; sales at 55c. PORK firm at $22. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—COTTON steady; in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,425 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,100 bales; exports, to Continent, 2,255 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 78,780 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 14.—COTTON active and firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,226 bales; exports, foreign ports, 1,900 bales; coastwise, 308 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 55,839 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 14.—COTTON unsettled; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 242 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 1,924 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 14.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,800 bales; exports, coastwise, 480 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,680 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN quiet; New Shelled, 58c. OATS dull at 47c. PETROLEUM—Refined, unchanged; Crude, $4 30@$4 40.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 38; No. 1, $1 28. OATS advancing. HOGS firm and scarce at $7 25@$7 30.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—COTTON active and firm at an advance; sales, 1,080 bales; receipts, 1,300 bales; Middling, 14¼c.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 93 bales; gross, 435 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,149 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 58,702 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,613 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,743 bales.

[Advertisement.]

JUDGING HUMAN NATURE.—He is the best Preacher, Teacher, Physician or General who can read his own and the character of others best. Few men take their own measure accurately—one overrates, another underrates, and many men are sadly misplaced. Hence their slow progress or failure in life. Why not consult PHRENOLOGY; have a written chart, and know exactly your best pursuit or sphere of action? Examinations given daily at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 18	New-York	Havre.
Erin	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 21	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Cleopatra	Jan. 18	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—W. P. Rembert, Jr., and wife, J. DeLile and wife, J. E. Cooke and wife, Mrs. Austin, R. B. Nevitt, J. H. Murray, M. Coyle, Stuart Meade and brother, Alton Gould, Chas. Henke, Jacob Rich, Lewis Scott, L. Sylvester, James Murray, E. Snow, T. Snow, Mr. Barry, Mr. Ducrow, Mr. Leach, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Schley, Mr. Holler, Mr. Cassel, Mr. Bran, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Graham, Mr. Upham, Mr. Adams, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Columbus, O. P. Perry, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Mack, Mr. Stacy, Mr. Hulman, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Heidrick, Mr. Schroff, Mr. Blodgett, Mr. Hall, Mr. Rowton, Mr. Tichner, and 12 in the steerage.

JAN. 15.—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—J. H. Owens. From Halifax—W. H. Hart and wife, Miss Valentine, T. K. Jenkins, Wm. Hall, J. R. Morse, S. R. Burnaby, Rev. J. V. Allan.

In steam-ship City of Rio Janeiro, from Buenos Ayres—Wm. McLaughlin, Lieut. G. W. Delaney, of United States ship *Lancaster*.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets....4:59 | Moon rises...2:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.3:29 | Gov. Island....4:18 | Hell Gate....4:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 15.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Lees, Glasgow Nov. 2, via Trieste, Marseilles and Malaga Dec. 20 and St. Michael's (Azores) Jan. 1, with mdse. and 34 passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 22, and has had fine weather the entire passage. Dec. 24, lat. 36 12, lon. 10 52, experienced a heavy gale from N. W. with heavy head sea.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool Dec. 31, and Queenstown Jan. 1, via Halifax 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 3, 3:30 P. M., lat. 50 33, lon. 19 33, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Rio Janeiro, (Br.,) Hairdy, Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, Montevideo 30th, Rio Janeiro Dec. 16, and Bahia 22d, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 40. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Delaware Bay, with mdse. to C. & R. Poillon.

Ship India, (of London,) Savory, Calcutta Sept. 24, and Sand's Head 26th, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to J. Penniman. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 13, St. Helena Dec. 4, Ascuncion 9th, and crossed the equator 22d, in lon. 20 24.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Came the middle passage and had fine weather.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, Cephalonia Oct. 15, with currants to Brown, Shipley & Co.—vessel to M. Goodkind. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 3; had strong westerly gales in the Mediterranean and light wind and calms in the Atlantic; Jan. 8, lat. 35, lon. 73 20, had a hurricane from S. W. to N., lasting 24 hours.

Bark Serephina, (of Liverpool,) McKay, Rio Janeiro 60 ds. via Hampton Roads Jan. 11, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Nov. 25, in lon. 33 06; Dec. 29, lat. 35, lon. 71 50, had a gale from W. S. W. to N., lasting 24 hours, during which stove bulwarks and water-casks, split sails and lost everything movable from off deck.

Bark American Eagle, Baker, Seville Nov. 20, with mdse. to James Henry. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Bark Eleanor, (of London,) Behn, Amoy Oct. 27, with teas to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Anjier Oct. 16, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 18, St. Helena Dec. 2, and crossed the equator 18th, in lon. 35 31; has had light variable winds in the China Sea, and light trades and calms in the Atlantic.

Bark Attila, (Aust.,) Babarvoich, Trieste 103 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 3, and had light winds to Bermuda, and from thence strong N. W. gales.

Bark Emma, (of Windsor, N. S., new, 475 tons,) Forbes, Windsor, 6 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Esther & Sophie, (N. G.,) Von Hatchten, St. Johns, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master. Left in port Sarah Crowell, for New-York, ldg.

Bark Nemesia, (Span.,) Felgerio, Havana, 18 ds., in ballast to J. M. Ceballos. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Bark Nictaux, (Br., new, 550 tons,) ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to master. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Lima, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Demerara 46 ds. via Bermuda 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; put into Bermuda for repairs, having sprung aleak Dec. 2, lat. 30, lon. 66, in a furious gale from S. W. to N.

Brig Edith, (of Liverpool,) McLellan, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to E. F. Davidson—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Dec. 19 in lon. 40 25, and has had strong westerly gales from Bermuda.

Brig Acelia Thurlow, Gallison, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather up to Bermuda, from thence westerly gales. Dec. 6, lat. 34, lon. 38, B. Anderson, seaman, a native of Denmark, fell from the house on deck overboard, and was lost.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Pictou,) Babin, Sydney, C. B. 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Barracouta, (of Gloucester,) Cook, Baltimore, for Boston, with oats. Jan. 14, 6½ P. M., 20 miles N. E. from Barnegat, was run into by steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Charleston, carrying away foremast ten feet above deck and maintopmast, tearing foresail and jib, cutting her down on the port bow two feet above water, and losing port anchor. The steamer appeared to have received no damage, as she continued on her voyage.

Schr. Para, (of East Machias,) Sprague, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot. Has had westerly gales the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port, schr. S. E. Fabens, for New-York in 2 ds.; the brig Coquette, (Br.,) for New-York, sld. 4 ds. previous; sld. in co. with schr. Hattie E. Dodge, for New-York; Jan. 10, off Hatteras, passed bark Arethusa, (Br.,) from ——, for New-York.

Schr. Voyageur, (of Brixham,) Varwell, Patras Oct. 29, with currants to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 5, and has had westerly gales from Bermuda; Dec. 29, lat. 32, lon. 62, spoke ship Gravenz, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam, for Batavia; Jan. 14, 150 miles N. N. E. from Sandy Hook, passed through a large quantity of cedar shingles.

Schr. Cygnus, (of Boston,) Small, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to F. Talbot. Jan. 6, lat. 35, lon. 76, had a severe gale from N. W., during which lost jib; left in port schrs. Phebe E. Burnett and G. D. King, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Mary R. Sampson, (of Great Egg Harbor, Gardiner, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Schr. J. M. Morales, Hooper, Maracaibo Dec. 16, with coffee and fustic to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Left no vessels; the schr. Adelaide, (Br.,) for New-York, sailed 5 ds. previous; Jan. 5, in Carib Islands Passage, spoke schr. Ella Hodgdon, from ——, for New-York.

Schr. Charles W. Holt, (of Boston,) Clark, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with timber to Wilder, Son & Co.; was detained outside the Bar 2 ds. by thick fog.

Schr. Wm. E. Curtis, Jones, St. Augustine, Fla., 11 ds., with lumber to Watrous & Co.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, (of Ellsworth,) Holt, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Eva Adella, (of Stockton,) Eaton, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. A. M. Lee, Holmes, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had moderate weather and fogs the entire passage.

Schr. Wm. E. Hutchinson, Gilbert, Norfolk 6 ds., with railroad ties for Jersey City.

Schr. George H. Mills, Phillips, Savannah 9 ds., with naval stores to G. Peterson, New-Haven. Was detained off Sandy Hook 2 ds. by fog.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber and cotton-seed to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Matelo, Johnson, St. Augustine, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Norfolk 5 ds., with ties to New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.

Schr. Jessie Wilson, Hammond, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Hupper, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Dodge & Co. Has had fair weather.

Schr. Marion Draper, Freeman, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Atlantic, Reynolds, Norfolk 5 ds., with ties to New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Adger, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.

Schr. W. Dane, Lee, Norfolk 6 ds., with ties to New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.

Schr. Olivia A. Dow, Abbott, Harwich, with fish to order.

Schr. Abbie E. Campbell, Allen, Galveston 10 ds., with wool and hides to Fish & Co.

Schr. Jane L. Newton, Rich, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. Favorite, Mason, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. James E. Pratt, Pratt, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny Archer, Beebe, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Parker, Petty, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Light of the East, (of Boston,) Heath, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber for Boston. Off Frying Pan Shoal saw a schooner ashore, with both [illegible]

Schr. Elizabeth Gannon, Parker, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. George Washington, Hines, Virginia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. L. M. Kensel, Francis, Baltimore, for Dorchester.

Schr. Excel, Marsh, Virginia, for New-Haven.

[illegible]

WIND—Sundown, light N. E., thick and foggy.

Below.

Brig Mexico, (Mex.,) from Frontera, Mexico, via S. W. Pass; also four barks and five brigs, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—Arr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Spoken.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco Dec. 15, brig American Union, for Bahia, to load for New-York in 6 days; brig Anna G. Bell, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

MOVILLE, Jan. 14.—Steam-ship Caledonia, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. yesterday.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and are issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 290 have been completed, [illegible]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	[illegible]
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, [illegible] The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, [illegible] give the most encouraging evidence of [illegible] The following letter of the President of the Company [illegible] a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is received. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were [illegible] [illegible]

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight have been [illegible] New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter [illegible]

For sale, or exchanged for Government Bonds, by

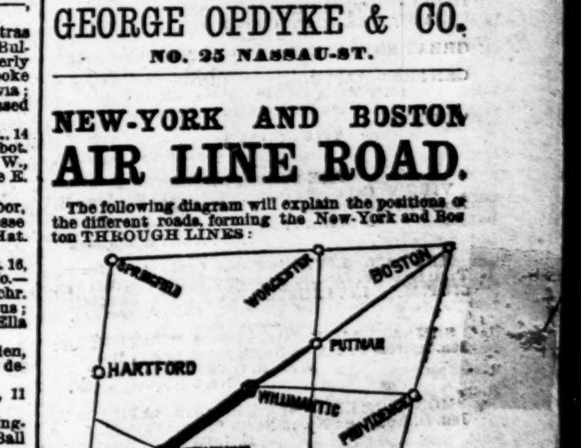
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



The New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD

runs diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, [illegible] THE CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, [illegible]

[illegible] FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT

LADIES ONCE USE THEM

THEY WILL HAVE NO OTHER